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SUCCESSFUL COUNTRY PAPERS.

BY BURTON H. ALBEE.

IN a former article I attempted to outline the reasons why I considered the country press of the United States as more powerful and influential, taken as a whole, than the mighty city press of the same country. I wrote from the standpoint of one who has, up to within a short time, spent his life in work on the country press, and, having had exceptional opportunities for observation, that is my deliberate conclusion based upon observations taken in nearly every state in this Union. Though now connected with a great city paper I see no reason to modify my judgment. It is strengthened, rather, for I find the same emotions pictured before now present in my own breast when the day for the country paper to come arrives.

In this article I will undertake to give a description of the work on a country paper, and I speak entirely from experience, having done it all from writing the leaders to inking and washing the press. As an example which is all true but the name, we will take the *Jonesville Banner*. It is a folio sheet, six columns wide and twenty inches long. Two pages come printed and contain a miscellaneous assortment of matter, including some advertising which is owned by the company who furnish the printed sheets. The paper goes to press Friday. One page is devoted to the locals, which include business notices of home and foreign firms. There are, also, two or three columns of local advertising on this page. The other is devoted to the editorials, surrounding town notes and important news notes occurring too late to be used on the inside or outside, as the ready printed sheet may be. The local page is the most important. On that depends in a great degree the amount of local patronage the *Banner* will receive, and it will also be in other ways the mainstay of the paper. I always let my editorial page go and attend to the locals. People want them and will pay for them. They care nothing for the editor's private opinion on any given subject, but will take the paper which furnishes the most local news written from a

purely impersonal standpoint. The comments on the matters of interest are little heeded or little cared for in the present rush and hurry of business life. Unless a writer can point his remarks and make only bright, pithy editorials he had better not write them. Instead, his paper would increase in circulation if he devoted that space to the publication of locals and personals.

One girl besides oneself and maybe a boy learning the trade are all the help needed to get out such a paper. Yet its influence is unlimited, and when the hands which made it lie in their last resting place its power will extend on and on, ever growing broader, ever extending, its end coming only with the end of time. All know that such a statement is only within the bounds of fact and that the country paper of that class is as important a factor in the life of every village as the schools and churches themselves.

The study of every country newspaper man should be to learn the art of local writing so that he will be master of it. It matters not what is going on outside his village. It matters not what important and history-making events are occurring in some distant quarter of the globe, his first care must be for his village and its surroundings. Then if there is any space left attend to the other matters. The rule of a country newspaper, to be successful, must be the nearer the office the more space an event should have. If a country paper adopt that rule, and the one I am describing did adopt it, its success is assured from the issue of the first number. Reduced to its simplest statement the rule is that the farther away an event occurs the less space should be given to it until it fades away altogether in unknown countries and regions.

But you will say that I am wild and that the people want all the news. That is true, and for that very reason they take the country paper. The great metropolitan daily or weekly furnishes them plenty of abstract news, news about matters which to them is nothing but news. They expect that the *Banner* is going to tell them once every week who has gone out of and who has come into town. They want to know what is transpiring in their own little world, and because the *Banner*

has told them faithfully from week to week for the past few years they have supported it and made its editor well off. Country editors do get well off notwithstanding the jokes that we read in the city papers. There is no earthly reason why they shouldn't be if they only run their papers on business principles. And let the critics laugh as they will, the country paper of this class is an incomprehensible power in this land.

Then there is the eight-page paper, four of which are machine-print miscellany and a portion of the remainder plate. It is still a step in advance, and, until the present popularity of big papers wanes, will be a much better selling publication than the folio which contains less miscellany but usually as much local news. It is a matter of presses more often than anything else which causes a publisher to adopt either the one style or the other. The four pages generally come folded in and the paper is run twice, the press in most country offices being too small to print a full size sheet at one impression. The same general arrangement characterizes the eight-page paper that obtains with the four pages. The only difference being in the individual taste of the editor in placing the different departments. Looked at broadly it is better to have the local page so arranged that if there is an overflow of matter it can be accommodated on the adjoining page. This form of make-up is coming to be adopted by publishers of country papers, giving them not only the advantage of the two pages for local matter, but they can accommodate their advertisers by letting them have more space next to locals. It is a paying combination for the editor and one which pleases the public.

The next grade of country paper is the four pages all set matter and home print. When plate first began to be used people didn't know the difference, and to this day some of the readers of the country press do not realize that many of their favorite papers have an office in New York as well as in their own town. But enough of them have learned the difference so that if a paper announces that it is home print and that the type is all set in its own office it will gain friends by that simple announcement. In this case the editor's work is harder. He must select a story, he must choose miscellany and perhaps clip notes from all the different departments of human interest to fill his extra columns with. It needs a careful hand and a trained observation to choose what is best for his own particular locality and constituency. Again the same rule holds good that was quoted before. Shade your selections according to the distance of the occurrence from your home office. You will find that it pays and pays richly to follow that rule all through your publication. You can't spread a folio or quarto local paper all over the United States. If you will pay particular attention to your own field first you will make a paper which will attract the attention of those who live in your own town and those immediately surrounding you. After that is done you have only to keep at it to win success as large as your ambition may desire.

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SOME NOTABLE NEW BOOKS.

BY W. I. WAY.

"A DAY at Laguerre's and Other Days"—we learn from the announcement circular, as printed in a special Artists' Edition—is intended for lovers of fine books.

If the 250 copies on Van Gelder paper had been printed by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. under the auspices of the Grolier Club the edition would have been subscribed immediately, and copies would now be commanding a handsome premium when offered for sale. There are more than two hundred lovers of fine books in the city of Chicago alone who will be seeking "A Day at Laguerre's" in vain within a very short time.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, the author-artist, is Mr. Francis H. Smith, the civil engineer. A modern Leonardo da Vinci, Mr. Smith is a man of many parts, and his versatility is apparent in all that he does. In his latest book he and his publishers have outdone themselves. If it had no other charm than its beauty and merit as a unique specimen of bookmaking, "A Day at Laguerre's" would sell on sight. Its appeal to the eye and artistic sense is irresistible. Like "Poems by the Way," from Mr. William Morris' Kelmscott Press, the pages of Mr. Smith's book are devoid of head lines, the titles of the chapters being put in the form of a marginal note at the upper corner of each page, while the pagination is in the lower inner margins. The title, which is in red, is quite unconventional, and is printed within a decorative border designed by Mr. Harold Magonigle. This decorative border introduces the usual colophon of the publishers, and on the last page of the volume a different colophon appears, the latter from a new design especially made by Mr. Walter Crane, the English artist. Each of the nine papers by Mr. Smith begins with a charming initial, designed by Mr. Magonigle in the same spirit as his decorative border around the title. The type is of a new design prepared especially for this book, and the margins have that due proportion to the printed page so grateful to the eye of the book-lover. The binding, which is an example of quiet good taste throughout, is of half cream Japanese vellum with white label and Nile-green paper sides—the end papers being also of Japanese vellum. Mr. Hopkinson Smith's "Days" are no less charming than are the material features of his delightful book. "Idle Days," he calls them, "stolen from a busy and far more practical life. I have committed these depredations upon myself for years," he says, "and have then run off to the far corners of the earth and sat down in some forgotten nook to enjoy my plunder." But he need offer no apology for his "villainy," nor for his companions in iniquity, his idle tramps, "who love the sunlight and simple fare and simple ways; ne'er-do-wells, who haunt the cafés and breakfast at twelve; vagrants made millionaires by a melon and a cigarette; mendicants who own

a donkey and a pair of panniers, have three feast days a week, earn but half a handful of copper coin, and sing all day for the very joy of living."

We have chatted and supped with good *Espero*, the *Gondolier*; flirted with "Little *Lucette* with the velvet eyes"; bargained about corner lots at *Squantico*, and submitted to being fleeced by Mr. Isaac Isaacs under the minarets in Constantinople. The book in its many-side excellence is intensely fascinating. It has been a daily companion on a long journey, and has beguiled what without it would have been many a weary hour. It is too dainty to be left exposed to the dust and dirt of an open case, so our copy is fished, almost daily, out of its hiding place among the books of the Grolier Club and other choice specimens of the book-making arts, to gloat over its seductive pages. What a pleasure to handle, to turn its leaves; how captivating its author's humor, how quick his insight into the freaks of human nature. More seductive than a regular book of travels, though not less faithful, Mr. Smith's collection of sketches have all the charm of water-color drawings, and each is instinct with the art of the hand that wrought it.

It is a little late, perhaps, to speak of Miss Monroe's "*Valeria and Other Poems*," yet this dainty book having been privately printed for subscribers, and not published in the regular way, its circulation has been exceedingly limited. "*Valeria*" is Miss Monroe's first book, and doubtless embraces all the verse she cared to print at the time of going to press. Some future day she may add the dedicatory ode and several other pieces, and then publish an edition in the regular way. If this be done, let us hope that she may make of the collection two volumes instead of one, as the "*Valeria and Other Poems*" make a rather formidable volume of verse. The public is rather more uncharitable than one's friends, and looks askance at a large volume of verse, while a small one might attract. "*Valeria*" has been exquisitely printed on Van Gelder paper by the Messrs. De Vinne, with title-page in red, black and gold. The binding is in half vellum, with gold title, sage-green silk sides, and old-rose floriated end papers. The top edges are gilt, and the others untouched by shears or plow. A gilt lyre and title ornament the outside of front cover.

We venture a word only on Miss Monroe's verse, which is of the intellectual order. There are many noble passages in the tragedy, and *Valeria's* song in the first act is an exquisite lyric in its way, sharp and chaste as a Roman gem. The shorter pieces are very stately, and many are very serious, showing their author to have little in common with the present day troubadours "who trill and twitter in the magazines."

There is warmth and feeling and enough in Mr. George William Curtis' sympathetic sketch of Washington Irving, written for the Grolier Club, which has been printed by Messrs. De Vinne & Co., from type of the size known as English, in octavo, on a heavy hand-made paper with luxurious margins. The book

contains a specially engraved portrait of Washington Irving and one of Matilda Hoffman. It also contains an engraving of a water-color sketch of Irving's Summer House at Cockloft Hall, and all these are printed on Japanese paper inserts. In the matter of binding, the club has made a new departure, as the Irving book is dressed, under the direction of Mr. William Matthews, in full red morocco, gilt top, uncut edges. Mr. Curtis knew Washington Irving well and was his personal friend. It was eminently fitting, and showed wise forethought on the part of the club that a sketch of the father of American Literature should be prepared by one who during the past forty years has done more than any other in the cause of American letters. The pages of Mr. Curtis' all too brief sketch are sprinkled with lively anecdotes of Irving and his contemporaries, of Thackeray and Dickens and other transatlantic visitors. He touches with a gentle hand the romantic side of Irving's life, of his single love episode: "Irving lived to be seventy-six years old. At twenty-six he was engaged to a beautiful girl, who died. He never married, but after his death, in a little box of which he always kept the key, was found the miniature of a lovely girl, and with it a braid of fair hair and a slip of paper on which was written the name Matilda Hoffman, with some pages upon which the writing had long since faded. That fair face Irving cherished all his life in a more secret and sacred shrine. It looks out, now and then, with unchanged loveliness from some pensive passage which he seems to write with wistful melancholy of remembrance. That fond and immortal presence constantly renewed the gentle humanity, the tenderness of feeling, the sweet healthfulness and generous sympathy which never failed in his life and writings." This is all he deigns to tell, but it is sufficient. It is a glorious sketch, with something bright and cheerful on every page. It cannot be quoted in part and it is a pity it is beyond the reach of the general reader. Some day it must escape from its present hiding place and get into general circulation. Yet the Grolier Club needs no apologist. It is peculiarly an American institution and is doing much in the cause of letters as well as in the cause of the bookmaking arts. The sketch of Irving is opportune, and it is a delightful supplement to the Club's edition of the "*Knickerbocker*" issued several years ago.

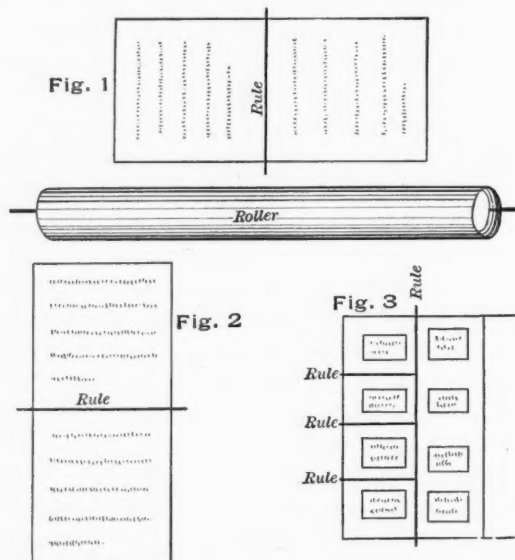
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TYPE-HIGH PERFORATING RULES.

BY PAUL LUSTIG.

IN the March number of THE INLAND PRINTER my attention was attracted to an article written by Mr. C. F. Taylor, on the "Imperfections of Perforating Rule." In the course of his remarks the author makes some very valuable suggestions regarding the cutting surfaces of such rules. It is not my purpose to detract anything from the credit due to Mr. Taylor when I state that his ideas on the subject are not new, though it is possibly the first time they have appeared

in print, but I may add another suggestion from a pressman's standpoint — namely, that perforating rules should be made type-high, and not as we get them now almost a lead higher than the type. There may be possibly some reasons why perforating rules should be made higher than the type, and I should like to hear them stated. In the meantime I wish to offer a few reasons why such rules should *not* be higher than type. My first objection is the cutting of the rollers, which is almost impossible to avoid in some cases — rollers must of necessity be set type-high, and although careful pressmen will always try to print a form containing a



cutting rule as shown in Fig. 2, it is very often necessary to put the form on as shown in Figs. 1 or 3, where the rules run both ways. Although some may say that a pair of old rollers should be used when printing forms in which perforating rules are placed, I submit that rollers which are fit to use are too good to be destroyed in any such manner. So much for the rollers.

Another reason why perforating rule should not be used more than type-high, particularly on cylinder presses, is the cutting of the tympan sheets and muslin, and not even that alone but the cutting of the cardboard packing, all of which is trying to the pressman and costly to the employer. Yet another reason: If perforating rule, which is more than type-high, and which has been in use a short time, be examined, it will be noticed that the cutting surfaces instead of being sharp and clean, are flattened and thick. Why? It is hardly necessary to explain. Just watch a careless compositor or pressman planing a form down. Does it make any difference to him whether the form contains perforating rules with a delicate sharp edge extending above the surface of the surrounding type, and which must for obvious reasons suffer from such pounding? No. But this is not all: Printing presses are set type-high, and with our modern hard packing how can the rules escape the flattening process?

These considerations may go a little way at least toward persuading the makers of perforating rule to

change their methods. I had almost forgotten that perchance someone may ask "How will the rules cut if only type-high?" The answer is simple: After making ready the form, overlay the rule to get the required perforation.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHO "PIED" THE PRINTER'S CAP-CASE?

BY A COMPOSITOR.

FOR a few years past several proofreaders have been trying the experiment of how few capital letters may be used in the make-up of a newspaper. We see capital letters suppressed from all firm names, incorporated institutions, societies, etc. Words usually abbreviated, such as Co. for company or county, Treas., Cor. Sec., and the like, are all spelled out, and often words or titles "quoted," merely to avoid capital letters. In short, it appears to be the rule that anything and everything goes that will suppress a capital letter. Some one having taken notice of this "make-shift" of some of the smaller, cheap daily papers, thought it would be a cute idea to enlarge and improve upon the method, and perhaps apply for a patent. He starts out for recruits, and by diligent search succeeds in finding two or three proofreaders who are willing to mount his hobby, and following is a specimen of their new syntax and orthography as regards capital letters. Parts of sentences only are selected, merely to show how capital letters are used:

"The Marine band played the Star spangled banner and Yankee doodle at Central music hall. We saw Senator Jones, aunt Mary, Judge Smith, and uncle Ben. The prince of Wales and Prince George. The Royal exchange; the First national bank; the Royal hotel, and the Hotel Royal; the Mammoth cave, Bunker hill; Cooper institute; Faneuil hall; the Chinese empire; the Dark continent; the Flowery kingdom; the Dutch republic; visited South and southwestern Africa; the University of Michigan, and the Michigan university; Hostetter's stomach bitters; Royal baking powder; the Salvation army; the grand army of the republic; the western Methodist Book concern; the Chicago academy of science and art; conferred upon Henry VIII the title of the 'defender of the faith'; Selim the Sot, and Simon the martyr; the Methodist Church South, and the freedmen's aid society; the Epworth league; the Christian endeavor society; aunt Mary and uncle William gave me some presents for old Aunt Anna and Uncle George. The Pike's Peak cog-wheel railroad company has reached the top of Pike's peak; Lookout mountain and the Blue Ridge."

These "crazy-quilt" specimens are all taken from one paper. Anyone who can display no better taste in the placing of capital letters should not escape criticism. How comes it these proofreaders have the faculty of turning the heads of, if not wiser, more trained and cultured people than themselves, and can coax or hoax the editors to adopt such an unsightly, unscholarly

style? Then, too, it is a little singular, circulating as one or two of these papers do, among college educators and students, that it should be allowed to pass so long without being vigorously assailed. Capital letters often serve the same purpose as do punctuation marks—to guide and direct the eye and voice, and it would be just as reasonable and as proper to dispense with all punctuation marks as to suppress capital letters from firm names, societies, etc.

It will be seen above that the only name supplied with a full complement of capital letters is the "Methodist Church South." Next we see the "freedmen's aid society," which is just as much a name, with no capital letters. The "First national bank," another name, fares a little better, as we see it with one capital letter. The "western Methodist Book concern"—a firm name, a little better still, as we see it has two capital letters. Then comes the "Michigan university," and the "University of Michigan." If these two institutions should get into a dispute as to which is entitled to a full name, they may learn of two or three Chicago proofreaders who can tell them all about it. One might suppose if the "Michigan university" could educate its pupils without a name, or at most, with only half a name, the "University of Michigan" ought to do the same. Another example: "aunt Mary and uncle William gave me some presents to take to old Aunt Anna and Uncle George." As "aunt Mary and uncle William" are a real aunt and uncle there is no capital letter for aunt and uncle"; but "Aunt Anna and Uncle George" are supposititious only, and hence are given a big A and a big U! The same distinction is carried out as regards a book or pamphlet. If "The Moral Teachings of Science," for instance, is the title of a book, capital letters are used. But if the same book has a paper cover, then it is a pamphlet, and we see it printed without capital letters, thus: "The moral teachings of science." Then comes the "Chinese empire," and the Chinaman may say: "If you say to us 'Chinese empire,' we will say to you 'United states.'"

One proofreader has it to say: "We do not capitalize generic terms." This may seem learned and long-headed, pronounced verbally, but to see it in print, it does not appear as if a long head or a college graduate had much to do with it. Capital letters have always been considered as lending dignity and distinction to proper names and titles, and are so used in all first-class publications. If we take for our guide all the high-grade publications, it is safe to say the time has not yet come for a first-class publishing house, or a level-headed proofreader to say we will not capitalize a firm name, corporation, or company, where the words composing that name chance to be of generic terms. To say that the "University of Michigan" is a name, and that the "Michigan university" is no name at all, that it is simply a generic term, is but the invention of a curdled-up simpleton. Just as correct and proper it would be to say we will not capitalize the given name

of a person, or the personal pronoun I; that when we say Puget sound, we will say John Doe; Stanley pool, and Richard Roe; Pike's peak, and Jim Crow; and didn't I tell you so, James C. Ross, II.d.

In looking for a popular, scholarly style for the use of capital letters, one could display better taste by first selecting from the higher grade of publications, such as the *Christian Union*, the *Youth's Companion*, all of Harper's publications, taking in any or all publishing firms of high grade. And further, to be very particular to leave out of count the low-grade, 1-cent daily paper, the "fad" proofreader, and "generic" as well. To see Royal exchange, isthmus of Panama, Bunker hill, Sandwich islands, Long Island sound, and the like, with but one capital letter, is about like seeing an old soldier limping about on one leg when everybody knows he ought to have two.

It looks much as if some slovenly compositor, who, perhaps, thinks more of speed and a "long string," than a showing of skill and artistic taste, had led up this disjointed, knock-kneed "jack-generic," all saddled and bridled, for some thoughtless hobby-rider to mount, and it has been done. There is but little chance, however, that this "generic," or crazy-quilt style for capital letters will ever reach the higher class of publications.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME OBJECTIONABLE PHASES OF WORD DIVIDING.

BY J. M'ALISTER.

THERE is a strong prejudice against dividing a word so as to carry forward the portion beginning with one or more vowels, but very often it is prejudice and no more. In this respect some divide the word eight-teen so. But on the face of it, it is wrong so to do. Leave the "eight" perfect in itself for several reasons; primarily because it is right to so divide as to be able to surmise or hint before the eye passes to the second part what is coming. That is the great test of correct word dividing after all, though the fact of leaving "eight" intact before dividing is of importance. These two points constitute the essence of correct dividing, and as a rule there is nothing abstruse in the observance of them by any proofreader. The word saturnine is best divided as saturn-ine, in spite of the objection to begin the carry forward with a vowel; the following also are correctly divided, thus: conduc-ible, not con-du-cible; confirm-able, conform-able, importance; prejud-ice, not preju-dice; observ-ance, farm-ers—I have often seen this word divided far-mers; brut-ish, ego-tism, act-ive, delic-ate. What I said about eight-teen applies to none of the same order of words from thir-teen to nine-teen.

As to the question whether pronunciation is a guide to word dividing, when such is the case it is a matter of coincidence merely. In the bulk of cases it is not a guide on the subject, and not intended to be such. Take any of the hundreds of two-syllabled

words which are accented on the second syllable, and it settles the case. Such words as abduce, abhor, accede, abscond, accrue, commune (the verb), commit, effuse, conduce, affirm, allude, decide, destroy, report, afford, divide, compose, condense, delude, direct, inject, defunct, delay, defraud, intend, accrue, etc., could not be divided *at all* if pronunciation or accent were a guiding principle, whereas they are divided at their prefixes, and are *not* divided where accented. Another argument on this point is this: Webster gives, in some instances, alternative modes of accenting and pronouncing a word, but there is as a rule no alternative style of dividing the same words, which fact would lead to a quandary if accent had anything to do with dividing a word. The word "confiscate" is either accented on the first or the second syllable; so with "conservator" and many others. Again, consider the words confirmable and confirmation; the first is accented on the "r," the second on the "a." But there is not the same difference in the division of the two words; they are divided alike, namely, thus; confirm-able and con-firm-ation. Sundry considerations go to show that the dictionaries, when accenting a word, had no intention of in like manner showing its division. No dictionary compiler in his work had in his mind the matter of word dividing; certainly not Webster, and none other that I have ever read of. This is likewise the case with words as divided into syllables in the dictionaries. That is not intended to indicate the division of words, though they are often coincidental, oftener than in the case of the accent marks. But this point I hope to dilate upon further on by itself, as it is fairly important.

The word "deluge" is a flagrant instance of a class of words which, in dividing, have been sacrificed to mere pronunciation. Nearly all authorities divide it as del-uge, because it is pronounced so; but it is erroneous, for the word comes from *dis* and *luere*, and should therefore plainly be divided as de-luge, if no violence is to be done to the word. There is a propriety about such an arrangement that is obligatory, if intelligence is to have a hand in the matter. And I am quite willing to admit that in some instances both a writer and a press corrector are supposed to have more knowledge on the subject of etymology than they have. More is the pity. At the same time, as a rule, the difficulty is surmountable by intelligent carefulness and interested observation in the matter of the construction of words. "Abscond" is another word, like deluge, that is abused by regular misdividing. It is regularly written "ab-scond." Its etymology is *ab* or *abs* and *condere*, and accordingly should be divided — abs-cond. I see no just reason for sacrificing technical propriety and literal correctness to pronunciation, when the latter is really mispronunciation, encouraged by mere habit, in such words as abscond. "Premature" is universally pronounced as if divided prem-ature, but it will not do to so divide it, but as pre-mature, in accordance with its natural derivation. "Distribution" is

only properly divided as dis-trib-u-tion — not as distrib-u-tion; uni-form not un-i-form, e-duca-tion or e-duc-ation, but in no instance join the e and the d as in ed-u-ca-tion, as most people would do who have no appreciation for the derivation of words; do not divide the word "re-vise" so, simply *because* if it were divided rev-ise, the second part of the word is the vowel "i"; that really has nothing to do with the matter, though I fear many persons interested in the subject do not think so — but because the etymology of the word requires re-vise; pro-duct and not prod-uct, in spite of the way the word is pronounced; mount-ain, not mountain, sent-ence not sen-tence, ob-lige not o-blige as pronounced, capt-ure not cap-ture, re-cipi-ent, con-duc-ive not con-du-cive, fact-ory not fac-tory; if obliged to divide the word evident it must be e-vid-ent, not as too often the case evi-dent, pro-vid-ent, pro-verb not proverb, act-ivi-ty not ac-tiv-ity and in-act-ivity, e-mis-sary not em-is-sary; in the case of abstract, abstraction, etc., the same remarks as I applied to abscond are equally applicable — divide it as abs-tract, male-volent not malev-olent, mot-ive not mo-tive, e-mo-tion not em-o-tion, verb-ose not ver-bose, de-sol-ate not des-olate as is too commonly the case, script-ure not scripture, e-migrate and e-migrant if ever compelled to divide on one letter through indifferent spacing, beneficial and bene-vol-ent, aud-itor not au-ditor, cad-ence not ca-dence, cent-ennial not cen-ten-nial, cred-ential not cre-dential, bene-dict not ben-edict, e-dition or edition not ed-ition, de-finite not def-i-nite, fin-al not fi-nal, pro-gression not prog-ression, e-lig-ible not el-ig-ible, manu-al not man-ual, rect-or not rec-tor, reg-al not re-gal, de-stit-ution not des-ti-tu-tion, equi-vocal not equiv-ocal, re-spir-ation not res-piration, omnivorous not omniv-orous, omni-potence not omnipotence, omni-ferous not omnif-erous, us-age not u-sage, ut-il-ity not u-til-ity, ut-ensil not u-ten-sil, loc-al not lo-cal, dis-loc-ate not dis-lo-cate, loco-mot-ive not lo-co-mo-tive, loc-ation not lo-ca-tion, multi-ply not mul-ti-ply, multi-tude not mul-ti-tude, multi-ple not mul-ti-ple, multi-form not mul-ti-form, mot-ive not mo-tive, part-i-ciple not par-ti-ci-ple, part-is-an not parti-san, part-i-ci-pate not par-ti-ci-pate, equanimity not e-quan-imity, ad-equate not ade-quate, anim-osity not ani-mosity, pre-cipice not preci-pice, pre-cipit-ate not pre-cip-i-tate, corp-u-lence not cor-pu-lence, in-corporation not in-cor-por-ation, doc-ile not do-cile, tangent not tan-gent, ad-ore not a-dore, de-sig-nate not desig-nate, per-or-ation not pero-ra-tion, re-nov-ate not ren-o-vate, in-nov-ation not in-no-va-tion, dis-son-ance not dis-so-nance, re-son-ant not res-o-nant, con-son-ant not con-so-nant, in-test-ate not in-tes-tate, test-i-mony not tes-ti-mony, test-ify not tes-ti-fy, in-solv-ent not in-sol-vent.

As to the question of the division of syllables in the dictionaries having to do with the matter of correct word dividing, proofs that such is not the case are innumerable. The syllable divisions as arranged are always used for the sake of the pronunciation, and

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THE TAMBOURINE GIRL.

Specimen of Ives (half-tone) process engraving, from the CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY,
911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. (See the other side of this sheet.)

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Nearly all the portraits and a large majority of the other illustrations were made specially for this work, from original photographs, by the "Ives" (Half-Tone) Process—that has come into such popular use. The superior character of these pictures as compared with ordinary engravings or with the usual effects produced by mechanical processes, will be readily seen. The credit of producing these excellent results belongs to the Crosscup & West Engraving Co., of Philadelphia, and is due not only to the excellence of its methods, but also to the artistic skill of its managers, artists and engravers.—*The Cotton Centennial*, Providence, R. I.

I wish to congratulate you on the superb half-tones we have had from you to print in the "Microcosm" for Dickinson College. *The plates have been easier to work than any others we have had*, and results obtained are extremely pleasant to contemplate. *When the bother with other half-tone cuts is taken into consideration, the goodness of your work is worthy of special remark.*—*J. Horace McFarland*, Printer, Harrisburg, Pa.

The "Ives" process plate of fancy stationery has been received, and we wish to thank you for the beautiful work you have done on it. *The plate is really a marvel* and we are surprised that such a perfect copy of all the originals could have been produced. It pleases us in every particular. We congratulate you on the perfection of Half-Tone work of your company.—*The Inland Printer*, Chicago, Ill.

We beg leave to thank you for the very prompt way in which you have filled our order. Our Mr. Barry hopes to send you considerable business in this direction a little later. He wishes now that he had not had some cuts made elsewhere, which he did for a book recently published. *Your cuts (Half-Tones) are so far ahead of any others* that we have seen, and we flatter ourselves that we know a good thing when we see it.—*From a recent letter.*

We have made a trial of working your "Ives" process engravings and find it a great delight, we feared that they would "fill up," but to our great surprise they work as smoothly as any book form we ever put on the press.—*"Old Colony Memorial," Avery & Doten*, Plymouth, Mass.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING,
[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

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ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany.

CONVERSATIONALISTS IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

EMPLOYING printers, who are on the watch for financial leaks in their business, find a serious loss by having in their employ printers with a turn for anecdotes, who indulge their story-telling propensities during working hours. Such are frequently good workmen whose services might be lost if a remonstrance were ventured—they are therefore allowed to prattle to their heart's content. It is to be regretted that such men are not rare. In this regard a contemporary says that when a man feels like stopping his work long enough to tell his neighbor a good story that he recalls, it would be well for him to just think long enough to realize that five minutes spent by two men for twenty times a day, will amount, at forty cents an hour, to \$456 in a year.

CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS.

IN a recent issue of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* appears an interesting account of the "Object and Origin, Achievements and Advances," of the London Association of Correctors of the Press.

This body, founded in 1854, is the oldest of its kind in the world, and is composed entirely of readers, nearly all of whom have passed through the ordinary routine of the printing office. Experience has shown that the most efficient readers for the press are graduates from the case. They know all the practical details of the business and can not only foresee what kind of error a compositor is liable to fall into in the first instance of composition, but also what mistake or slip he is apt to make in the subsequent steps of the work.

One of the features of the London Association is the annual dinner, at which authors and readers are brought together, a conjunction which is productive of the happiest results. The chairmen of these gatherings have often been men of eminence in the literary world. One of the meetings was presided over by Charles Dickens. In the course of his speech made on this occasion this great novelist said: "I know, from some slight practical experience, what the duties of the correctors of the press are, and how those duties are usually performed, and I can testify, and do testify here, that they are not mechanical, that they are not mere matters of manipulation and routine, but that they require from those who perform them much natural intelligence, much super-added cultivation, considerable readiness of reference, quickness of resource, an excellent memory, and a clear understanding." This, with some further remarks in the same vein, Mr. Dickens had not the least doubt would be indorsed by the great body of his brother and sister writers, as a simple act of justice. The high estimation in which Dickens is already held as an author will but be enhanced in the minds of American proofreaders when they read, probably for the first time, the foregoing declaration of this noted writer.

In a paper read by Mr. G. Chaloner before the association at a meeting held in February, 1881, he laid down the following propositions, which were approved by the association:

"1. The reader is the servant, not of the author, but of the master printer, who pays him to find out the errors of compositors in putting manuscript into type.

"2. It is the reader's duty not to look out for authors' mistakes, but if he observes any he may 'query' them. Even this, however, is an act of grace, and is beyond the strict line of the duty for which he is paid. The reader ought not to rectify authors' errors on his own responsibility, except in cases of emergency, because he thereby makes himself an unauthorized agent, running his employer's customer into extra expense without his knowledge or sanction."

These propositions are correct in principle, and were they more generally understood by authors and

publishers, business would be greatly facilitated between them and their printers.

The extent to which authors and publishers are indebted to the printer's reader is not generally realized or recognized by those good people, and as a natural consequence the remuneration received by the reader is seldom commensurate with the painstaking, close attention, amounting to drudgery, which he is called upon to bestow upon the work which passes under his eyes.

So far as we are aware, there is in America no association of press correctors, or proofreaders, and it appears to us therefore that here is a good field for the establishment and operation of such a body. The material from which the membership can be drawn will naturally increase as the number of readers multiply consequent upon the development and use of the typesetting machine with its increased capacity of production. There are few occupations of the present day in which the workers are not organized for the purpose of the interchange of ideas, for protection, or for other beneficiary reasons. To the correctors of the press—proofreaders of every class—the results of organization would be peculiarly beneficial, and it is time that active measures were taken to bring about such a consummation.

THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION AGAIN.

IT is with considerable reluctance that we again turn to a question that has been so often dwelt upon in these columns, and in which it is so seemingly difficult to enlist the active coöperation of the employers or journeymen printers of the country. Time and again the present manner of treating apprentices has been compared with the old-fashioned, ironclad method by which a boy's services were secured to his employer in the early days of the Republic, but all to little purpose. We still continue along in the same way, apparently unmindful of the fact that we are under an obligation to properly train the boy for future responsibilities, and the equally important task of instilling in his mind the duty he owes himself, the craft and his employer while yet a boy.

It is scarcely desirable and would be altogether impracticable in the present age to attempt to return to the severe method in vogue half a century or more ago, still there should be found enough intelligence and progressiveness in the ranks of the printing fraternity to insure the adoption of a system that would alike insure justice to the apprentice, the journeyman and the employer. One that would result in making a fairly competent printer out of a boy of average intelligence in a reasonable length of time; fit him to take his place and do credit to the craft as a journeyman; and so managed that the employer would have the benefit of his services at apprentices' wages for some time after acquiring competency, as a recompense for his tutelage.

Other crafts have accomplished this, and there is no particular reason (except it be one of indifference) why

the same advantages cannot be secured in the printing office. The Chicago Journeyman Plasterers' society, a progressive and sensible body of men, have lately adopted regulations for the government of apprentices which are far better than anything prevailing in the printing industry, and well worthy of consideration and emulation. The principal features of these regulations are: (1) that an applicant must be under 18 years of age, that he must serve one month on probation, when, if he promises well, he signs an agreement for four years and registers with the society; (2) employers must be in business one year before they are entitled to apprentices; (3) each employer to pay his apprentices a stated sum each week for the first year, the sum to be increased by a small amount each succeeding year; (4) that apprentices shall not be allowed to enter the services of another employer unless he can clearly prove that he had been denied the proper opportunity of learning the trade as per agreement by his original employer; (5) that the sons of employers and of journeymen plasterers be given preference over all others when an apprentice is to be engaged; and (6) that in the event of a firm retiring from business it shall be the duty of the union to furnish the apprentices of such firm with a suitable situation in which to finish their term of apprenticeship.

It is not necessary here to enter into the details of this plan, the above outline being sufficient to convince our readers that the plasterers, while they lay no claims to educational advantages or literary tastes, still as hard-headed men of affairs have succeeded in evolving an apprenticeship system which the printers and other craftsmen can take up and study with advantage to themselves and their calling.

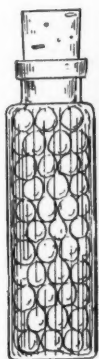
In this matter, as in all others which have resulted unsatisfactorily, it has been the custom of the employer to attribute the entire blame to the alleged shortcomings of the typographical union. This will not hold good, and would not better the condition of affairs were it strictly true. When the employers propose a rule for the government of apprentices, and the journeymen reject it or seek to evade its provisions, then the responsibility for failure can be placed where it rightly belongs. While this plan has not as yet been resorted to, it is not too late to give it a trial. It is an unquestioned fact that at one or more of the Typothetæ conventions the apprenticeship question has received considerable attention, principally for the purpose of giving members an opportunity of expressing their decided disapproval of existing conditions. The same is equally true, but in a wider sense, of the conventions of the International Typographical Union. It is now in order for the members of both associations to acknowledge that their failure to propose and adopt a suitable measure has led to the present unsatisfactory conditions, when they will probably be able to see that a judicious coöperation in the future will lead to a profitable adjustment of the apprenticeship question, and that the same commendable course of procedure will

hasten the solution of many other perplexing difficulties. In any event, this line of conduct would meet with popular approval, and is in every way worthy of a trial.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A FEW PILLS PRESCRIBED FOR THE APPRENTICE.

BY F. W. THOMAS.



THERE is any one class of difficulties which, more than another, makes a fellow long to have been born a millionaire instead of a printer, it is the trivial aggravations of a pressman: the things for which there seem to be no remedies—the things which make us fret and fume without apparent chance of bettering ourselves. It has always been my theory that there is almost invariably some simple remedy possible for all of these difficulties. In short, if a small pill be taken in time, a whole course of treatment may be avoided later. I have put up herein a small bottleful for the apprentice and prescribe them in regular doses until the difficulty disappears.

The platen pressman is every now and then put to his wits' end to work some job which has very narrow margins, and which contains cuts or very heavy type, causing the sheets to "pull" badly.

The following may be summed up as the most practicable aids in handling such work. A narrow strip of thick card pasted along the inner edge of the gripper fingers will give them additional pressure at the right point, and often help a great deal. Good stiff elastic bands can often be stretched from one gripper to the other, passing over blank portions of the sheet and as close as possible to the printing. String should never be used for this purpose, as if by accident it comes in contact with the type it smashes it, while the rubber simply flattens out and does not perceptibly injure the type.

Tongues of cardboard can often be pasted on the margin of the tympan, arranged so that the point projects over the printed sheet in places not touched by the type. If quads are used for gauges, pieces of heavy cardboard can be pasted on the top, projecting upward as far as the printing will allow. The real remedy for many of these difficulties is to cut the stock extra long at one end and trim the surplus off after the job is dry, but the pressman often has no control over this and must resort to endless devices to bring the sheet away from the type. A new invention for this purpose which is very effective and simple is a small spring which clamps around the gripping finger, and a small prong from which extends over the printed sheet.

There is another class of difficulties which are extremely aggravating, caused by the body parts of cuts being high or the plate itself being shallow, and thus causing the open portion to become inked and leave a dauby impression on the job itself. Of course, plates ought not to be made so, and it is possible to readily

remedy wooden mountings which are too high with a good knife, but zinc etchings, now commonly used, are quite a different matter. They are so hard that no knife will cut them, and even the ordinary electrotype foundries dread to saw them. These troubles can often be remedied by pasting a card on the margin of tympan and extending it over the troublesome spot, the same as for pulling off sheets. It often happens, however, that the refractory shallow spot is right in the center of the plate. If the plate cannot be cut away and a first-class job is desired, there is but one remedy of which I know. It is this: Grease the shallow spot well with common machine oil or coal oil. The ink from the rollers will not stick to this spot for some time, and by repeating the operation as often as the ink appears again a good job can be obtained. The sheet can also be held away from the type by rubber bands across the gripper. Oftentimes the sheet is forced into the hollow of the cut because of the tympan paper being baggy, and the air beneath it puffs it up in the hollow spots when the impression is being made.

The tympan paper should always be drawn tightly and evenly over the platen, and should not extend far enough sideways to receive the impression of the bearers. The continued printing of the bearers upon the tympan accumulates considerable ink, and the top sheet is loosened by its sticking to the bearers when the bed recedes.

Occasionally a cut has to be worked over the edge of a card or sheet, and the pressman is in a quandary how to fix a gaugepin. A piece of thin, springy cardboard pasted along where the lower edge of the sheet is to come and bent up half an inch or so from the end forms a gauge that is quite durable and lies flat to the tympan when the impression is being taken. If the cut must print right over the gauge then for the two gauges make two slits like this



in the tympan, and after cutting away the upper sheets of print entirely pick up the end of the cardboard underneath and bend it outward enough to form a gauge. This will, of course, be pressed down even with the tympan at each impression.

Another cause of considerable trouble is slurring. It is usually caused by the moving of either type, paper or tympan sheets at the time the impression is being taken, or just before or after. If the grippers do not strike the tympan evenly they are apt to bulge up the paper in the center. Sometimes the tympan paper itself is loose and moves under the strain of receiving the impression. Poor rollers and smutty ink often give the appearance of slurring. I once had my attention drawn to an electrotype of cross-ruled work which the pressman had been unable to print from, because each little hollow spot surrounded by rules contained air, and when the electro struck the paper the air was compressed and forced itself out between the rules and the

paper. The trouble was remedied by drilling a small hole clear through the plate at each one of these points and thus letting the air out from the back side.

In conclusion I may say that in all these petty difficulties if you will but think carefully where the cause of the trouble lies, the remedy will usually suggest itself. It is the pressman who does not think who does the fretting and fuming.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. VIII.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

THE CUTTING.

AFTER the Stanhopes had been permitted to give strong pressure and adjust the make-ready in detail, numerous pressmen replaced the overlaying by cutting, and many went so far as to cut the light lines of letters; they made lacework which I have never seen placed sufficiently correct so that it would not produce the opposite effect from that desired. If these excessive cuttings were made on paper used on the job, as was the case in the days when the make-ready was more simple, if not more rational, it would be immediately proven that they are injurious, and should not be continued. With the thin paper now used by pressmen desirous of doing good work, the defects resulting from imperfections in the placing of this lacework are often not apparent enough to convince them that this sort of work is always injurious to small characters. Of this I could not convince the very men to whom I proved that they could double their income by the omission of this superfluous lacework, simply by the gain of time wasted.

At my first appearance in Paris I had the following experience: Notwithstanding the aversion I had to the handpress on account of the disgust inspired by the inconveniences of working with a companion, I considered myself fortunate to be engaged by Wittersheim as pressman. The republic of 1848 was not beneficial to the printing trade. There I had as a companion one of the celebrities of the pressroom of that day. Being the older at the press, he held the bar; he alone could work on the make-ready; I was his servant, and that was no sinecure, even during the twelve or fifteen hours which he consumed in making lacework for each form of a prayer-book which we had to print. I did not believe in the utility of these innumerable cuts with the scissors, and was vexed to earn on an average three francs per day when fully double that amount could be made on the work. I wanted to demonstrate this to my companion or rather my master, and what a master! I never had and never knew an employer who exercised a tyranny as hard and exasperating in all possible ways as is practiced by most pieceworkers when they become vested with any sort of authority over their fellow-workmen. My companion of that time would not give me the privilege of opening the tympan, but during the noon hour I examined its contents. I discovered at once that the cutting of light parts, which was repeated

on three sheets, did not agree, that they were one, two and three points apart. Then I put some oil on a few letters on the edge of the form and took a direct and long impression on the silk of the tympan. The fat body touched the make-ready sheets strongly enough to show that the first cuttings were bearing half-ways on full parts. In order to get a nearly correct impression with these openings, placed fan-fashion alike on fat and lean, an enormous amount of force was required to make the stroke of the lever. Having well prepared the proof of the uselessness of the lacework, I attempted to convince my companion, but he would not even consent to closely examine the results of my experiment. There was a violent separation, such as frequently occurred at that time. Outside the pressroom my companion was a man of comparative intelligence, but the habits acquired in youth prevented him completely from studying his work. The first day we were together we came near separating, just because I saw him cut the light lines of a title and asked him what the utility of such cutting amounted to. My observations did not have any effect upon him after my departure. During the twenty years he continued on the handpress he made his lacework and exhausted himself by the extra labor of his own creation.

This lack of investigation still leads to the cutting of fractions of small letters, not only from above, in the tympan, but also under cuts and even under blocks of wood or metal. The latter is simply a loss of time, but such cutting from above is nearly always injurious: the cutting of light lines of characters, because they are incorrectly adjusted; the cutting of groups of letters because on account of their extent and shape they never correspond with the defect to be corrected. The outlines of strong parts are generally formed of undulated curves, and to follow them usually the scissors are used, which are difficult to handle except on rising vertical lines or horizontal lines going from right to left. The result is that on a sheet cut in this fashion the defects appear as rectangles or triangles.

An evil of a certain size and shape is replaced by a quantity of minor defects. All cutting in regular form passes alternately on one or the other side of the outlines of a defect, and all of it is injurious, but the triangle more so than the rectangle. The cutting done in straight lines with the scissors is an injury to a perfect make-ready, and that instrument should not be used by any but exceptionally careful and adroit pressmen; the cutting with a knife would be preferable to the use of scissors.*

OVERLAYING.

The difficulty of following the outlines of defects in correcting depressions is the same as that experienced in cutting the parts that are too strong. The old pressmen tore off pieces of paper approximate in shape to the weakness to be overlaid, and pasted them on the make-ready sheet with the aid of common paste,

[NOTE.—Cutting overlays with scissors will be a revelation to American pressmen.—ED.]

of which they carried a supply on the back of the left hand and applied it with the index of the right hand. These overlays would have been all right if they had not always been too thick, if it had been possible to give them the exact shape of the defects, and if the paste used had been less of the nature of a wafer and less injurious to a good impression. This method has been pretty well abandoned, especially on cylinder presses, where the overlaying is made with bands which have first received an application of paste by means of a brush which leaves an equal and even amount of paste on the whole surface of the band, instead of irregular traces left here and there with the finger.

The layer of paste and the bands form a thickness which is always exaggerated, for the reason that they are not properly employed. Nearly all pressmen work after a certain reasoning which, in theory, is perfectly correct, but in practice is generally badly applied. They understand that the weaknesses are unequally deep and must be corrected by the application of overlays which grow in size as the work progresses; the first should consist of a small piece of band placed upon the weakest points; the second surpasses the first and covers all the minor depressions; and a third series of bands covers the whole and reaches to the extreme outlines of each general weakness. Sometimes there are only two layers of bands, but usually there are three, even four, five, six. Certain pages of the make-ready have a thickness of several points, while a single band would give all the impression to the weak spot that is necessary. None of these bands is torn exactly in the shape of the defect to be corrected, and all are placed without precision; those which touch each other cause a species of riding, especially at the extremities; the others, more or less apart, form ditches of varied sizes.

The first series of small pieces of bands is the most disastrous; first, because it is the least useful; also, because the extent of the defects to be remedied is difficult to estimate; and, above all, because the pressman sees so many more defects of a serious nature that he marks the principal ones with the first application of bands. Most pressmen are guilty of a lack of judgment in this respect, and many go so far as to cover all the minor defects with the first layer of bands, which does not prevent them from adding the second and following ones if they believe them necessary. These bands, thrown around at hazard and superimposed without precision, form a sort of mattress which, with an excess of pressure, will give an apparent equality of impression. In this way an enormous amount of time is lost in crushing the type and spoiling the paper only to produce an imperfect impression. There is no part of typographic work that is carried on in a way so contrary to the end sought to be attained, and probably it has always been so. What I have seen done in my infancy by pressmen whose apprenticeship dated far back, in a period when traditions were unchangeable,

has given me the certainty that the make-ready has always been too complicated, too much worked, too heavy. A great waste of time has been developed by the introduction of iron presses and machines which permit pressmen to go into details, as much on account of the precision of the new machinery as because of the force of pressure obtained to crush and mask the defects caused by ill-placed overlays and cuttings.

A rational make-ready would be to cut on every sheet all the visible impression, so that only the other parts would have to be pasted on the cylinder. The difficulty of correctly placing the small bits of paper scarcely printed would not permit to directly apply this theory, but in approaching as near as possible to this principle the most neatness and distinctness is obtained in the least time. To avoid as much as possible the creation of new defects and to correct the graver ones among those already existing, the only ones which are injurious, it is sufficient to follow the following rules:

1. To use only thin paper.
2. To have a very visible impression on the make-ready sheets.
3. To neglect the details when they become dubious.
4. Not to forget that defects are always less serious than they appear.
5. To seek less the perfect equality of each page, taken separately, than to give it the general impression apparent on all the others.
6. To cut not only what is too strong, but also that which comes strongly to the point.
7. To overlay both the parts which scarcely show and those which do not show at all.
8. To make the bands join exactly, without superimposing them, no matter how little.
9. To employ only water slightly tainted with paste in the application of bands and smaller overlays on the cylinder.

By following these rules it is certain that, after having had too much pressure for the work preceding, enough will remain to give a fine impression.

THE MAKE-READY OF PLATES.

The work from below alone will usually give to cuts of ordinary text a better impression than is generally obtained by the enormous make-readies made on the cylinder to complete what has been pasted on the cuts, or rather to correct the defects caused by this first work. This simplification of the work results from the methods of overlaying and cutting already indicated, and also from the proper employment of blocks and catches. This material, as imperfect as it is varied, is rarely utilized as well as it might be. Nothing entirely satisfactory in all respects exists as yet in this line, and although the invention and introduction of new methods is frequent, none has been brought out yet that does not present as many drawbacks as advantages, and none has been recognized as being superior to all others. This is the reason that in certain offices

all the different systems of blocks are kept, so that the workman can choose the one he prefers. Those most employed are the following :

1. The wood cut down to the size of the pages.
2. The wooden blocks on which the plates are fastened.
3. The leaden block of a single piece, or with one or more metal reglets adaptable to larger pages.
4. The leaden block, made of systematic pieces which combine in such manner as to form all sizes of pages.
5. The iron block, composed of transversal bands, in which the catches slide, which are placed according to the number and size of the pages.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TINTING FROM CARDBOARD.

BY WILLIS B. POWELL.

IN the first place, I will suppose you have sufficient material in your shop of the right kind to do a creditable job.

Your employer, if he is not a practical man, may send you a job envelope with instructions to "get up something nice in two or three colors." Without any study of the copy you may rush up the job—jerk haphazardly a line here and one there, and print some lines in red, some in blue, and, ten to one, finish in black. When ready to deliver, the job is unsightly and goes out to the discredit of the office. Study your copy. I may say in passing that the study of copy is one of the most important parts of job composition, and although this has been reiterated time and again, yet the necessity of a thorough consideration of the requirements of the work in hand is very often ignored.

Suppose it is office stationery. The copy reads: "The Will S. Marshall Printing Co., 37 West Short street, Lexington, Ky. Art Printing, Fine Catalogue Work. Telephone 84. We print to please," and your employer wants a "nice letter-head" in colors. Underscore the prominent lines, then get a few blank letter-heads and design roughly some rule sketch, bringing the words most prominent into catchy positions. If the idea does not strike your fancy, or crowds the wording, try again. Now you have it! Take your foot-rule and design upon a fresh letter head to picas (six picas make an inch—I can hear some "prints" say "thanks" to this). If you have no eye for harmony of colors, study the work of others. A little watercolor spread lightly over the places you intend to tint will help the effect when you submit the design to your employer for his criticism.

File or bend your rule first; in filing be careful that the rule tapers symmetrically. In bending rule, take the temper out by heating it until it is a red heat. A little practice will make you perfect in taking the temper from rule. Follow your design closely. If it has been measured to the point system it will justify properly. Use as little plaster of paris as you possibly can. If you

wish to make the rule have a ragged edge run the file lightly over the face of the rule—the file will jump about promiscuously with the desired result.

Now that you have the job set up, take your register sheets—the number should be estimated by the different colors you wish to work the job in and by the number of copies of the job wanted. In getting the register sheets be careful to have the job set just where you want it. A perfect register is absolutely necessary in color work.

The next thing in order is to get your transfers for tint block. The tint block is made from cardboard, six-ply is heavy enough, and it should have a hard surface. Work a set-off on the tympan sheet, then take an impression of job on cardboard. This is painstaking work. The press should be moved so that the cardboard barely touches the type. A too-heavy impression would ruin all the type. Take two or three transfers this way. Have a sharp, small knife, reverse the cardboard, and cut away all except that which you wish to use as a tint. In cutting have an outward bevel. Mount the block on the back of a wood letter or an old stereotype plate. (Have the face of the cardboard down—print from the reverse.) This should be nearly or exact size of the block to be tinted.

You are now ready for the presswork. This is where most everybody fails on the cardboard tint block. They use too much ink, not sufficiently thinned, and the consequence of this is to have the tint block pull off on the rollers. With my method I work 5,000 impressions off a single block.

Have your disc and rollers *perfectly* clean, wash with benzine, sponge off with water and then dry with a few sheets of calendered paper.

Reduce your ink with the following :

- 1 pint petroleum (or coal oil),
- ½ ounce ether,
- ⅓ ounce oil of lavender,
- ⅓ ounce oil of wintergreen.

This will cost you from 10 cents to 30 cents a pint, and can be found useful in reducing inks for all purposes and for washing rollers, a few drops applied to rollers, after standing all night, will work up all the dried ink and give them a perfect suction.

Be careful in the use of fine job inks. A little of tint ink goes a long way. Reduce ink until it runs. Put on disc an exceedingly small quantity; distribute thoroughly. When distributed the disc should barely show the color. Then you are ready for the block. Have the tympan hard; don't reduce impression on account of the height of the block. It takes lots of "soak." Use your register sheet. Make block register exactly and you will have when completed a tint that cannot be excelled by the most expensive boxwood or metal blocks. If you use three or four tints in the same job, work in the same manner. Always work lighter colors first and build up with the heavier. In poster houses the colors run: yellow, red, black and blue.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BOOKS, AUTHORS, AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

BY IRVING.

THE sellers of old books in America are emulating their European competitors in the matter of handsome catalogues. In December last Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, had printed at the De Vinne Press a catalogue of a portion of their stock, which is no less interesting as a specimen of typography than it is in a bibliographical way. The cover is in pale blue, the title in dark blue and red. The first item is a First Folio of Shakespeare's Plays, followed by an instructive bibliographical note anent the First Folio in general and this copy in particular. Specimens of early printing; cradle books; Franklin's Black Letter; and first editions of the English poets, etc., fill 120 pages in red and black, typography as handsome and seductive as may be. A quotation from Richard de Bury's Philobiblon, printed in black letter, forms a fitting "finis."

And now come Messrs. Charles Scribners' Sons with their catalogue, printed in all the luxury of rubrication; fine paper with abundant margins, and illustrations (in colors) of fine bindings by Zaehnsdorf and Cobden-Sanderson. From these catalogues one may learn how some of his treasures are enhancing in value as the years go by. Fashions in books change as in other articles of luxury and necessity. Good sterling books of merit are always in demand at good prices, and first editions of great writers continue to rise steadily in value. Certain collectors have made a "fad" of gathering first editions of authors who, in addition to their other attainments, are more or less fastidious in the matter of bookmaking; hence we see that Mr. Andrew Lang's delicate "Ballades in Blue China," published in 1880 at 4 shillings, has risen to the fanciful price of \$20. The rarity which induces this extraordinary increase in value may be partly due to the fact that Mr. Lang's "Ballades" was the first book to be issued in England in limp parchment paper covers, in the manner of French books. Mr. Stedman's essay on Poe, now very scarce, was the first book issued in America in the same form.

Mr. William Morris' Kelmscott Press books are so eagerly sought by collectors that the editions are sold out long in advance of issue, and the prices double, treble, and even quadruple within a few months.

A wonderful impetus has been given to the collecting of fine books by the organization of clubs such as the Grolier, Book-Fellows, Sette of Odde Volumes, and others. One of the latest, the "Rowfant Club," of Cleveland, Ohio, is already out with its code, a very dainty specimen of work done at the Cambridge Press of John Wilson & Son.

In America we are so young in the mania of book-collecting that we are obliged even to import the names for our clubs; so the Cleveland organization, casting about for a name to be christened by, hit upon that given to Mr. Frederick Locker-Lampson's library, "The Rowfant." It was to Mr. Locker that Mr. Lang inscribed that ballad wherein he referred to the Rowfant books in general, and Mr. Locker's copies of Isaac Walton's books in particular:

"Fair first editions, duly prized,
Above them all, methinks, I rate
The tome where Walton's hand revised
His wonderful receipts for bait."

Turning to the Messrs. Scribners' Sons' catalogue again, one finds a copy each of the first five editions of "Walton's Angler" at the modest total of \$1,500. Who knows but that some day first editions of our Chicago poets, Mr. Eugene Field, Miss Harriet Monroe and Mr. George Horton, may command a price within reach of the millionaire collectors alone. Already Mr. Field's two privately printed volumes readily bring double the publication price.

Copies of early editions of many American poets besides Poe are "out of sight," to put it in our own rude but expressive

vernacular. These are as diligently sought for in England as in our own country.

A reference to Poe reminds me of a witticism on one of his English editors, Ingraham, perpetrated by Mr. Brander Matthews, which may not have appeared in print before:

"An Englishman, Ingraham, has written Poe's life;
We recall, as we slowly toil thro' it,
How keenly Poe wielded the critical knife,
And we wish he were here to review it."

The Charles Lamb of the decade, Mr. Augustine Birrell, has just made his third appearance in book form. The Messrs. Scribner are still his publishers, and his "Res Judicatæ" will doubtless follow the other two into the hands and affections of those book-lovers who know a good thing when they see it. Mr. Birrell has a happy faculty of taking his reader into his confidence, and his chatty, familiar style "fits his thoughts as easily as an old glove."

Among present-day English essayists Messrs. Augustine Birrell and W. E. Henley seem to stand out clear and distinct from the others. They are quite unlike, yet of the two one can hardly tell which is destined to find the greater popularity. Mr. Henley's style is not familiar, or easy in the sense of Mr. Birrell's. As one reads the latter the thought comes to him "why cannot I write like that?" And one may be pardoned for thinking that he can until he tries. Mr. Henley's prose is paradoxical, epigrammatic and bristles all over with points. It does not seem easily imitated. His verse is as characteristic of the man as his prose. To judge from a point of personal preference one can hardly view his last volume, "The Song of the Sword and Other Verses" in the light of an advance over his "Book of Verses." Yet many may disagree with this opinion. Some of the pieces remind one of Whitman not at his best. Others are odd, eccentric, but original. Still others are "touched with modishness" and "informed with distinction," to use expressions of his own. Little touches of realism seem to have lost their way and crept into several of Mr. Henley's pages. These jar on the ear and give offense to the eye. But all these minor idiosyncrasies, if one may charitably call them so, are amply atoned when one opens the book at a clarion note like the following:

"What have I done for you,
England, my England?
What is there I would not do,
England my own?
With your glorious eyes austere,
As the Lord were walking near,
Whispering terrible things and dear
As the song on your bugles blown, England—
Round the world on your bugles blown!"

"Where shall the watchful Sun,
England, my England,
Match the master-work you've done,
England my own?
When shall he rejoice ayen,
Such a breed of mighty men
As come forward, one to ten,
To the Song on your bugles blown, England—
Down the years on your bugles blown?"

* * * * *
"Mother of Ships whose might,
England, my England,
Is the fierce old Sea's delight,
England, my own,
Chosen daughter of the Lord,
Spouse-in-Chief of the ancient Sword,
There's the menace of the Word
In the Song on your bugles blown, England—
Out of heaven on your bugles blown!"

And there are many pieces in Mr. Henley's book as good as these. Even those with which one who is an ardent admirer of most of Mr. Henley's work is least in sympathy are weird, fascinating, strange, and hold one as by some uncanny sort of

hypnotic influence. In the lines "To R. F. B.," he glories again in the greatness of England:

" . . . the loneliest death is fair with a memory of her flowers,
And the end of the road to Hell with the sense of her dew
and showers."

Captain Burton himself would have admired the strength and virility of these striking lines. Altogether the book grows upon one. It cannot be safely judged by a first or even by a second reading. It demands careful study.

One more selection, a very worthy one, must be made from Mr. Henley's book:

"You played and sang a snatch of song,
A song that all too well we knew;
But whither had flown the ancient wrong;
And was it really I and you?
O, since the end of life's to live
And pay in pence the common debt,
What should it cost us to forgive
Whose daily task is to forget?"

"You babbled in the well-known voice—
Not new, not new, the words you said.
You touched me off that famous poise,
That old effect, of neck and head.
Dear, was it really you and I?
In truth the riddle's ill to read,
So many are the deaths we die
Before we can be dead indeed."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"ALL OUT OF SORTS."

BY GUY W. GREEN.

THE day had been a troubled one for the editor of the *Scoville Clarion*, and as he rested his head on the desk before him when the individual who looked after the mechanical requirements of the paper had departed, he groaned despairingly. His brow throbbed with pain as he thought of the trials of the hours just passed, and try as he would he could not escape these fateful words which seemed burned into his brain:

"All out of sorts."

Along in the early morning hours Bronson, the compositor, had approached the *Clarion* editor.

"The lower case l's are all out, sir; what shall I do?"

"Use figure l's, I guess."

Bronson had shuffled back to his case, and the next item he set up announced that "Samuel Randall was home from Illinois."

A few moments elapsed, and the scratch of the editor's pen was again interrupted by Bronson's drawling voice:

"All out of sorts again, sir. I'm short on cap M's."

"Run in italics and throw out 'Mr.' and 'Mrs.' wherever you find them."

Bronson followed instructions, and the type clicked merrily as the following dropped into his stick: "*Minneapolis, Minnesota*, has secured the republican convention."

Thus the weary day had passed, and ever and anon Bronson's voice had been raised in a mournful wail as he notified his employer that he was "all out of sorts" in some unexpected quarter.

Along about five o'clock he went to the editor for the last time with the information that he was positively, entirely and irremediably "all out of sorts," and that not another item could be set up until the boxes were replenished.

The editor had looked up wildly as the words grated on his overstrained nerves.

"I guess you better knock off for today, Bronson. Come around in the morning and we'll see what can be done."

And so Bronson had shambled out of the office and the editor was left alone with his misery. He sought to forget his troubles, and he longed to be once more as care-free as in the old days before he attempted to mold public opinion with the

aid of a tin imposing stone and a "short" font of long primer. But those cruel words haunted him and refused to depart. "All out of sorts!" They twisted and contorted and danced before his closed eyes like a quartette of demons; and through it all he sat at his desk, helpless, crushed, broken.

Soon the door was pushed open. A well-dressed stranger entered, stepped quickly across the floor, and placed a card in the hand of the aroused editor, who drowsily rubbed his eyes as he looked at it. It bore the inscription:

WALTER GAUL,

ADVERTISING AGENT FOR

DUALL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Slowly the stricken man read the words. His face lit up with a sudden joy as the prospects of securing an advertisement shone brightly before him. Then an apprehensive expression crept over his features. Perhaps this smiling stranger knew of his agony and was only tantalizing him. But no—that could not be. The editor settled back in his chair and awaited developments. The stranger spoke:

"I have called upon you in the interests of my firm. We are advertising our sarsaparilla extensively in the leading newspapers of the country, and are making an unusual effort to attract attention to our preparation during the spring months. You will find here our announcement, which we wish displayed on the last page of the *Clarion*. The heading, "All Out of Sorts,"—

There was a wild cry, which might have been the last complaint of a breaking heart, and the editor dropped heavily to the floor.

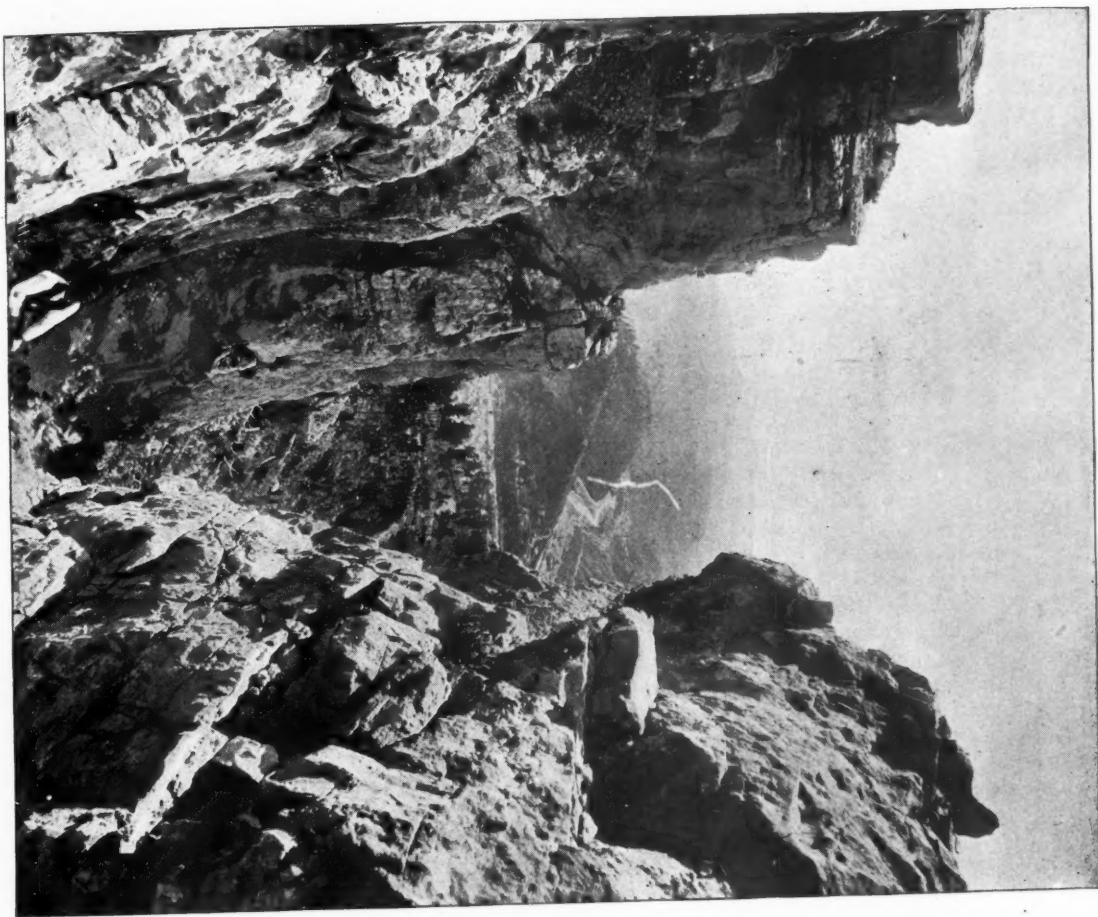
In alarm the man at his side bent over him, and laid his hand above the heart which had struggled so bravely and so vainly. It had ceased to beat.

The proprietor of the *Clarion* was dead. The fatal words had done their deadly work.

EXHIBITION OF LABOR-SAVING APPLIANCES FOR PRINTING.

Mr. C. W. Taylor, of Toronto, Ontario, has issued the following circular, to which the attention of manufacturers of printing devices is particularly called:

Office of Chairman Exhibition Committee, Toronto, Ont., May 31, 1892.
Dear Sir,—It is proposed, in connection with the annual meeting of the United Typothetæ in this city in August next, to arrange for an exhibition of Printing Labor-Saving Appliances, embracing articles of recent invention, and useful to printing, lithographing and bookbinding. At a recent meeting of the Toronto association the scheme was very favorably considered, and a strong committee was appointed for the purpose of taking the work in hand. It is expected that the forthcoming convention will be one of the most successful in the history of the association. A very large attendance of the printers of the United States and Canada will attend, and manufacturers and others having something new to exhibit to the printer, lithographer or bookbinder will readily understand the advantages of having them brought prominently to the attention of so important a class; and it is hoped they will heartily coöperate with this association in making the scheme a success. Suitable premises will be secured in a central part of the city, and all necessary light and power furnished. Customs arrangements will be looked after by the committee. As the space at the disposal of the committee is limited, an early application from intending exhibitors is necessary. I enclose you herewith blank applications, and will be glad to hear favorably from you by return mail. Yours very truly, C. W. Taylor, Chairman Exhibition Committee.



SCENES IN THE BLACK HILLS OF DAKOTA.

Specimens of half-tone engraving, from photographs, by BLUMGREN BROS. & CO., 173 Monroe Street, Chicago. (See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.





While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

SUGGESTIONS FROM AN APPRENTICE.

To the Editor:

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 2, 1892.

I take a great deal of interest in the articles published each month under the title of "Hints to Apprentices," as I find them a help to me, being an apprentice at "the Art Preservative."

I should like to see some of the older and more experienced members of the craft write articles, etc., from month to month, on the following subjects, which I think will be a benefit to all apprentices, as some of them may conduct an office for themselves sometime:

How to estimate on all kinds of book and job work; what percentage should be added to cost of stock for cutting, etc.; and what per cent should be added for profit over and above cost of production. Also, on estimating on composition, such as rule and figure work, plain and ornamental work, etc.

If some enterprising printer who has had experience on these subjects would, from month to month, write articles on them, I am sure it would be a help to most apprentices, and they would appreciate it; I know I should.

I appreciate very much the articles published under the title of "Printing Office Bookkeeping," showing different forms of keeping account of work in job offices, and should like to see more of them given from time to time.

I think the above suggestions are good ones, and would be appreciated by every apprentice, and probably by some of the older members of the craft.

R. C. O.

THE PRINTER AND MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

To the Editor:

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1, 1892.

In relation to the subject of training schools for printers, and for the purpose of finding what steps have been taken by printers represented by typographical unions of all classes, or by publishers as a body, to have introduced into the training schools of manual labor in our different cities the teaching of the rudiments of printing. Has the steps, if any, been toward the prevention of such projects and why? Can such movements have an injurious effect upon the trade in general? In my opinion it has not. Why should not the system of teaching the knowledge of printing be a solution of the problem of how to prevent such an inferior class of workmen as are found in all parts of the United States from occupying the deserved positions of hard-working and thorough journeymen? Why would not the establishment of a standard of knowledge of the business and the adherence thereto be a grand advantage to the employer and employed? Why is it that in order to enter any of the professions a course of study of the different branches of the profession must be pursued and an examination as to the extent of the learner's knowledge must be passed? Why should not a journeyman become familiar with the "point system"; the knowledge of making up all forms from those of two pages to those of twenty-four; with the fundamental rules of grammar, and of spelling, and many other necessary qualifications which few, in comparison to the number of men assuming the name of printers, possess? It is plainly visible that in the hurry and bustle of ordinary offices such general information cannot be secured by apprentices. Again, does the serving of three, four or five years as apprentice denote any amount of proficiency or knowledge of the business, definitely? It really means the

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length of time spent and the knowledge which an apprentice can get during that time. But, you say, "Isn't that enough?" No. Has the apprentice knowledge outside of the common sizes of types used in body work to ascertain at a glance the name of any display faces or larger line types? Does he know the relative proportion of one letter to another until he has bent a space or pushed a bodkin down at the end of a line after having extracted a letter in error? Does the journeyman of such an apprentice not try a dozen or more spaces and punchings before fastening the line? Of course you say, "Yes"; but where is the remedy? Isn't it the duty of the printing fraternity to set a standard for each branch of the art by which an apprentice may be tested before drawing journeyman's wages? If this may not be possible, why wouldn't the introduction of printing on such a basis (in training schools) be a good thing and furnish a supply from which employers might obtain qualified men and thus the standard of first-class printers be established and maintained?

W. P. ALLIS.

HOW SHOULD PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS BE TURNED.

To the Editor:

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 6, 1892.

Why, oh why, will printers, in making up oblong full-page illustrations, follow the fossilized lead of having the head of an illustration on a right-hand page on the outside, and the title toward the back of the work?

It does not look nice!

It is awkward to get at to read!

Hold a book, with a full-page illustration on a right-hand page, in front of you. If the head of the block is toward the back of the work the picture can be seen and the title read almost without turning the book round at all. If, on the contrary, the head is toward the outer margin, you have to twist the book half-way around to get the "hang" of the thing at all. If you have a double-page illustration, the head is always to the left; then why, when two single-page illustrations face each other, should both "read in," thereby entailing the twisting of the book twice to see both pictures.

Ever since I have been in charge of a printing office I have endeavored, in my little way, to alter this state of things as far as my office was concerned, and I have always given instructions that when making up an oblong full-page illustration the head of the block should always be to the lower side of the galley, thus bringing the title of a left-hand page illustration to the back of the work and of a right-hand page to the outer margin.

I should like to hear the opinions of some of your American pressmen on the subject as I think the matter well worth ventilating.

H. W. F.

CRACKING OF TABLE ROLLERS ON CYLINDER PRESSES.

To the Editor:

FREEPORT, Ill., June 4, 1892.

Allow me to give you my views on the cracking of table or distributing rollers on cylinder presses. I have studied this for a long time, and am quite positive that it is caused by the ink drying at the ends of the ink plate. As all or most forms require ink only across part of the ink plate, a full form will even leave on most presses from 3 to 8 inches unused space, at the ends of ink plate, where the ink that is put there at the beginning of the run remains, say, for the whole day without being replenished or used up entirely. Consequently it begins to dry and gets very tacky, thereby cracking, or in other words tearing little chips out of the lateral rollers which is hardly noticeable at the start. But it is soon seen after the whole end is torn in shreds. The inks, as they are made at present, dry very fast and hard. I, for my part, always prefer to use medium quick drying inks. In case I have a job which should dry in a hurry, I simply drop in a few drops of dryer in the ink, thereby getting the desired result. As for the remedy to keep rollers from cracking, I have found nothing entirely satisfactory yet,

in all cases. Usually when the form is small and pretty well in the center of bed I drop on a few drops of machine oil on the ends of the rollers, thereby preventing the ink from getting tacky. But this will not answer nor dare not be used in all cases, as in case of a fine job, with extra fine ink, the job would be liable to be botched, for the oil in time works its way toward the center of the ink plate. Of course the ink does the same, but too slowly, therefore gets dry before fresh ink is added.

I should be pleased to have the views of other pressmen in regard to this matter. A. F. WAGNER.

FROM STREATOR.

To the Editor:

STREATOR, Ill., June 2, 1892.

The occasion of the appearance of Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels at Plumb's Opera House, in this city last evening, was made especially notable by the debut, in Streator, of an old Streator boy and printer, George Evans, who is one of the principal vocalists of the Haverly company, which had been playing at the Casino, in Chicago, several months prior to its engagement here.

A number of days ago several of the school-day friends of Mr. Evans started a testimonial paper, with an appropriate heading, the object being to collect money for a little token of esteem, to be presented to him on his appearance on the stage in Streator.

So last evening, when he was announced to sing "Only a Ringlet of Hair," he received a welcome from his whilom friends and craftsmen which was indeed flattering. After finishing his song he was compelled, by the vociferous applause, to respond to an encore, and ere the applause to the encore had died away, and amid a shower of bouquets, etc., Ross Bean (of the *Monitor*) walked up on the stage and presented Mr. Evans with a very valuable gold-headed cane, preceding the presentation by a most appropriate speech. Then, indeed, followed a perfect ovation, which lasted for several minutes. When the noise had subsided George, who was taken completely by surprise and almost stricken dumb, managed to mumble a few words of gratitude and modestly retired.

Mr. Evans' voice is a very fine tenor and is much improved over the one he used to yell "Copy!" with.

Besides working here he has worked in Kinsley, Kansas, Marseilles, Illinois, and latterly Chicago, where he developed into a minstrel while working at the case. M. H. R.

FOREMEN VS. APPRENTICES.

To the Editor:

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 15, 1892.

The writer has given much study to a foreman's duty toward an apprentice, and the conclusion has been arrived at that a foreman is largely at fault when he "turns out" a "half-way" printer. We will consider a few points as to the instruction generally given and the teaching that should be done. A new apprentice has been engaged, his everyday duties explained to him and same performed. He is then ready to "learn the case"; which he does. He is given reprint to set, taught to justify his lines, but very little other attention is paid to his work.

Special attention is given, as a rule, to see that the type-grinder is borrowed from the most remote office; also italic thin spaces are found necessary, as is also the italic shooting-stick. The foreman usually has no hand in this instruction, but the boy receives it all the same and comes to the conclusion that he has been hired to amuse the journeymen. Instruction like the above makes the boy insolent and he looks with suspicion upon every request made of him. Then, too, everyone in his department are his self-constituted bosses. The boy rebels and is styled a blockhead, etc. More than one boss will spoil the best boy that ever entered an office. "Pranking" should be tabooed and relegated to days long gone by. As time

goes on the boy is given more difficult composition, and if he fails, the foreman has very little patience with him and he gets less instead of more instruction.

Does any right-minded foreman have the audacity to claim the boy has been fairly dealt with? A foreman should be ashamed to have an apprentice under him four years and turn him out—a botch—thoroughly unfitted to do the commonest kinds of composition. Judging from the number of half-way printers now in the field there should be a "weeding-out" of foremen. A man who will send out a wholly incompetent person as a finished printer, after having had the opportunity of instructing him the length of time laid down by the International Typographical Union, should be immediately discharged from his position as thoroughly incompetent himself.

When an apprentice commences to set type he should be given a secluded corner to himself, where he cannot watch anyone else; false motions are as contagious as small-pox. He should be taught the importance of getting a letter and bringing it back to his stick each and every time he reaches after it and to pick up a type as soon as dropped. The latter will, if persisted in, cause him to drop very few. Justification should have an important place in his instruction. The apprentice should be given various kinds of composition to do, and the foreman should keep his eye constantly on the work which he has in hand, always correcting an error, and giving instruction whenever needed, thus teaching by practical demonstration the best way to accomplish the desired results. Patience is a prime factor in the training of an apprentice, and should he show a disposition to "get rattled," a word spoken to him in the right manner would be eminently beneficial. If foremen would only take the time and trouble to wisely instruct their apprentices it would be economy to themselves, for a bad habit corrected at the start only takes a moment of time, but everyone knows how long it would take to break up such a habit in a journeyman. E. S. R.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, Ont., June 18, 1892.

The members of No. 91 evidently do not want a scale for typesetting machines. At the last meeting the scale presented by the executive committee was not concurred in by the union, and the machines are in the same position as when introduced into this city last December. The scale has been under consideration by the committee for a long time, and whenever presented to the meeting was referred back on one pretext or another. At last it was thought that everyone was satisfied, as the employers had consented to a scale of \$16.50 for eight hours night, \$14 for nine hours day, \$13 for learners. But in the meantime the foreman of the *Globe* demanded a piece scale of 12½ cents per thousand. This the union refused to grant, and the consequence was that when the whole matter came up in union the report was not concurred in. It is now a go-as-you-please, the *Globe* paying \$15 per week on the linotype, the *Mail* 1,000 ems per hour on the typograph, and the *Empire* \$15 per week on the same machine. What the outcome will be it is hard to say, but it is to be hoped that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at, as I believe that both employers and employes wish to do what is right.

It is in contemplation to hold a moonlight excursion on the steamer Cibola on Saturday, July 9.

The Trades and Labor Council have decided to hold a grand labor demonstration on Saturday, September 10, during the holding of the annual session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in this city, and as No. 91 has voted to take part in the parade it is safe to say that we will not be behind our fellow workers in any respect.

Mr. G. N. Buzby, representing the Duplex Color Disc Company, of Chicago, was in the city on June 3, and met with satisfactory success in his interviews with the various firms on which he waited. WELLINGTON.

QUESTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM A COUNTRY PRINTER.

To the Editor:

BORDENTOWN, N. J., June 4, 1892.

Why cannot we have a composing stick made of aluminum, or some such non-rusting material? The front sprocket wheels on some bicycles are made of aluminum silver bronze, so it must be capable of being tempered.

Why cannot the typefounders use more care in making type, leads and cuts? I have two cuts of crosses, on metal bodies, and both are crooked to the square of the body, and are not trimmed to picas either way. They came from a first-class foundry in New York city not long ago.

Why cannot the jobpress builders finish their presses better? The general run of platen presses look as if they had been cast in gravel instead of casting sand. They could, and should, be cast as smooth as stoves are by using the same kind of sand. The inkplates are not finished smooth enough. They should be planed smooth and polished like a mirror. Nearly every printer knows the work of cleaning a half-finished plate for red ink, the red being such a weak color the plate has to be positively clean.

Why cannot some of the manufacturers of printers' materials put up sets of steel composing rules running from five to fifty ems that could be sold at a reasonable price? At the price they are now sold a compositor has to wait till he owns an office or two before he can afford to buy a complete set.

Why cannot some of the paper-cutter builders make a cutter with a knife that could be removed as easily and quickly as a chase is taken from a jobpress? This would be a good thing for country printers, who do not use their cutter every day, as the back of the knifeblade could be kept from rusting, as it does in summer, and thus soiling the edges of paper cut. Being easily removed, the blade could be rubbed up occasionally on an oil or slip stone, thus keeping it in better condition. The trouble in taking out the knife as it is now fastened, keeps lots of printers from rubbing up their knives until they have to be ground.

E. W. D.

WOMEN TYPESETTERS.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3, 1892.

As long as there are women employed as typesetters, so long will the printers' union be obliged to combat non-unionism. This is a direct statement meaning that from a union standpoint women as printers are not a success. In allowing women to become members of the typographical union we totally ignore the apprenticeship system. There are no women who can truthfully say they have ever considered themselves apprentices for the required length of time prescribed by the rules and regulations of the International Typographical Union. Ask a non-union employing printer: "How long does it require to make an ordinarily intelligent woman a compositor," and nine chances to one the answer is, "a woman can learn the 'case' in an hour!" and that simple *hour* is all the apprenticeship they serve. From the start women receive so much per stated thousand ems—as printers! In any trade, no matter which, it is understood that women are *underpaid*. Are they underpaid in the printing business? We think no more so than men; but this involves a proposition: a boy goes into a printing office to learn the trade, at the same time that a young woman does. For six months the boy runs errands and sweeps the floor and receives for his compensation \$2 per week. The woman is placed before a case and after being shown the "lay of the boxes," is given a piece of reprint copy and straightway begins to compose. The first week she gets nothing, perhaps; the second week she makes something; at the end of six months she manages to draw a salary of "from \$9 to \$12 per week in non-union offices." Our "cub" does not earn (for himself) \$12 per week, in a union office, until he has served two-thirds of his time. In quoting figures I have strict reference now to the present Chicago scale governing union printers.

Thus, it will be seen, the girl receives from \$1 to \$10 per week more than does the boy apprentice. In this case you will admit that women are not underpaid, not even if a man working by her side should receive one-third again as much per thousand ems for the same class of work as she does—why? because she is, in justice to our apprentices, only entitled to a two-third's wages. In proving that women are paid according to their dues I have somewhat proved that women *are a success*. What have they gained? They have learned a business where they can make a pittance—one simple branch out of four prominent branches in the printing business, and we doubt that they have learned it well, for the simple reason that they have never learned the rudiments of printing. The "cub" in the meantime has a practical knowledge of everything concerning printing. He can set type, perhaps has had a chance to set "ads," can impose a four or an eight page form, and can make-up (not over intelligently, may be) an ordinary book or newspaper. The woman has not gained respect, the employer who pays her her salary does not honor her—she is simply turning the grindstone for him to grind his axe. The boy is looked up to for his perseverance under difficulties and is respected for his manliness, and in time will earn \$3 where the woman will earn but two.

We hardly think that any reader of a printer's journal of the character of THE INLAND PRINTER believes that women are a success as compositors; but the uninitiated reading an elaborately worded article in some household magazine, which quotes New York maximum salaries as an *average*, are no doubt deluded into believing that women are achieving moneyed success, and that there are situations open for more women to perform the same duty for the same money. Twenty to twenty-seven dollars per week is not the average in any single town in the United States, and there are places where a compositor would have to set 50,000 ems per week to make \$11.25, and that, too, right in Chicago. No doubt there are like places even in the city of New York, and women are the typesetters who hold such cases. We are willing to concede the fact, under existing circumstances, that it does not pay to serve five years' apprenticeship to learn any *trade* which does not pay better than an average of \$9 per week. We will concede that "it is the opportunity which keeps women from the ranks of unionism," and one of the reasons is: "most women regard the business as but a make-shift until married," and being of a marriageable age when they enter an office have neither the time nor the inclination to master it sufficiently well. We have a few union woman printers in the International. Where did we get them? By allowing them to become members by recognizing *time* instead of service. We show partiality to women. We would be glad to see more partiality shown in this respect, for every friend we make is an enemy the less, and those that are not with us are against us.

Of the 5,500 printers in New York city, 5,000 are union, including 200 women (over sixty work on a single paper); 500 non-union, including 200 women. These are terrible figures, for they show conclusively that in trying to get the upper hand of non-unionism we are fighting the women in a greater proportion than we are men! In Chicago the proportion is even greater—2,200 union printers, including, we believe, less than 100 women, with 400 non-union printers, including fully 200 women (from twenty to sixty, including two forewomen, are employed in one institution). There is not a union house in Chicago that employs women as compositors.

The women have no natural protectors but themselves. They are not asked to join the union until they have brought themselves into prominence either as an enemy to be conquered or as a valuable ally. The union is not a charitable organization, though perhaps a just one, protecting all alike, though our non-union printers do not seem to realize the fact.

We are compelled to fight women, because woman never can, nor never has, shown herself the equal of man in the printing business. It is a deplorable condition of affairs, but it

is true. If we wish to reduce the fighting force that is pitted against us we must frame some more lenient rule that will make it still more easy for women to join our organization. If, however, we cannot raise them to our standard we must not lower ourselves to their standard. Be not deluded, from a union standpoint women as typesetters are not a success.

B. C. M.

FALSE IDEAS CONCERNING UNIONISM.

To the Editor :

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1, 1892.

Why is not the union stronger in point of numbers? There is a false idea of unionism prevalent, and there is no missionary work going on. I have been a printer ten years, two years only have I been a union man. I flatter myself, perhaps, when I say that for half the ten years I have been the average workman. One of the reasons why I did not seek unionism before was because I misunderstood it as I understand it now :

(1) A union office is an office where the employer pays the wages required by the union as a standard ; where each man is treated with equal courtesy and respect ; where favoritism does not exist, and where the compositor is given that which he earns in the shape of cuts, etc. (which he is justly entitled to). (2) An unfair office is just the opposite. Under the head of "unfair" we class offices where they do not pay the regulation wages, etc.; also where they "dispense with union labor for reasons of their own." (3) A non-union office is a place where they conform to part of the rules, pay union men union wages and allow them to live up to the requirements of unionism, yet hire other than union labor whenever they can. I make a distinction between unfair and non-union because I think that it is but just to both workmen and employers, just as there should be a distinct term to use in describing a non-union man (one who has never belonged to the union) and an unfair man (one who has been a union man and who has done something to merit being dropped from the list). There is a wide difference between the two.

One of the false ideas I had concerning unionism, and perhaps there are others who hold the same idea, is that I imagined that a boy would be barred from joining the union who had served his apprenticeship in an "unfair office." Of course this is not so ; anyone can join the union who has served five years at his trade ; providing, of course, he has not shown unusual animosity against the union—and even these deeds are overlooked if it is shown that he has been laboring under a false impression regarding unionism—the union from bitter experience being suspicious of sudden converts.

Another thing that I believed was that a union man was a superior being, altogether something above the average. Once upon a time it was that the only recommendation a printer wanted was a "card." But it is no longer the case ; "actions speak louder than words" ; and while it is a fact that the majority of superior workmen are union men, it is equally true that the majority of union men are not superior ; poor workmen predominate in a lesser degree, perhaps, in the union than out of it. If they are unskilled when they join, helping hands are held out to them, and they very soon become the average. Under any circumstance, at any rate, union workmen hold steady situations on their merits as well as a non-union printer. The best are retained, the poor only hired in cases of emergency. There are our equals outside the fold, but they do not know it. They expect to shine, still they hide their light under a bushel and throw away their time working for a smaller salary than they could command in union offices. Many employers discover the worth of a good workman, do not encourage him, but while benefiting by his best efforts, underpay him and rob him of his just dues. It is partially our fault that this exists. We could undeceive these misguided employes, and by encouraging them get them to join our order—which would become of mutual benefit to all, for "in union there is strength," and each stick we add to the bundle strengthens the whole.

We should perform a little missionary work ; not be satisfied with reaching the goal of liberty and equality ourselves, but extend a helping hand to others. It will not hurt us, but rather will add to our own safety and comfort.

We are never too old to learn. There is no man who knows it all in printing. We all know certain things alike, still there are things, perhaps, which one understands that others do not ; and some are experts in a branch that others know nothing of. Still we maintain the average. We expect to give the employer the benefit of all our knowledge. It is expected of him, through his agent, the foreman, that he will place us at that particular branch whereat he can employ us to his best advantage, which should be the branch we understand the most about. The union field is open to experts of every branch, and because a workman has a knowledge of but one branch it does not debar him from joining the union.

When a workman makes application for a card, during the time while awaiting action on his case he is expected to observe union rules : Compositors in Chicago are to receive (book-work) 40 cents per 1,000 ems ; time hands \$18 per week. Some of the non-union offices pay this price per 1,000 ems, but still make a difference on week work. From this it will be understood that compositors are more liable to join than job hands. We should be a judge of the worth of a man's work, and when we are convinced that they are underpaid at \$12 and \$15, we should tell them so. The fact that they receive but this sum would bar them from becoming members, but should they wish to join, there is a way out of this dilemma. It must be admitted that a non-union printer who can command \$18 per week in an open office must be a superior workman. It would be easy to secure him for a member did he really understand the advantages offered in the union. The average man may be underpaid at \$12 and \$15 per week. If we are convinced that they do *earn* more than that, request them to quit, or better still, ask them to accept composition at the regulation price until they have opened up the field of unionism for themselves, then they can justly demand the proper scale for time work. Under the existing rules it is not necessary for a man to have a practical knowledge of but one branch of the printing business.

Bring out all the average workmen from non-union and unfair offices and see how soon we will bring into the fold the employers themselves. It is argued that a union man working in a mixed office is at a disadvantage. The difference between a union office and one not unionized is very apparent. You will find in a mixed office that each class of workmen try to throw the "dirty" work upon the other, and the result is that neatness is overlooked, nothing is in place and there is continual wrangling going on, causing loss of time and often making unnecessary labor. In a union office you will find that everything is so divided that each man does his share of the undesirable work, and each man takes a natural pride in performing his share of these duties. The result is everything is in place, the stones are clear and there is no time lost in performing duties neglected at times when it is a hindrance to do so. If we can convince non-union men that we are at peace with ourselves, we can convince them that they should be members of the union.

There is another class of workmen whom we should deal with, and deal with leniently ; they are unfair men. We should not judge them too harshly. There are two sides to every question. What excuse have they for their actions? Give them a chance for life and liberty, if they express a desire to do the square thing ; we may even do better than this, we can make the first overture to them, pave the way back to an honorable life. One thing is certain, no matter what they have done, if they are out they are against us ; we have no control over them, while if they are taken in again, we stand a reasonable chance of not being, at least, their enemy, and that is something. What we need is missionaries in the field of unionism.

YOUNOME.

PROCEEDINGS OF FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

THE fortieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union was called to order in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Monday, June 13, and continued throughout the week. Through the courtesy of the trustees of the Drexel Institute, the convention was permitted to use the commodious auditorium of that institution, which proved in every way suitable for the purpose, and an improvement over the accommodations furnished in recent years. There were nearly two hundred members in their seats at the time set for the opening of the convention, representing the various organizations included in the International today, and numerous matters of interest to the craft in general were disposed of during the session.

Prior to the regular proceedings, Mr. John M. Driver, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of Philadelphia Typographical Union, introduced the Rev. Dr. Watkins, who invoked the Divine blessing. Major Moses Veale, on behalf of Governor Pattison, welcomed the delegates and visitors to the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Driver then introduced Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, mayor of Philadelphia, who welcomed those assembled on behalf of the municipality. Mr. George Chance, president of Philadelphia Typographical Union, was then presented, and extended a fraternal welcome on behalf of No. 2. President Prescott responded briefly, after which the list of delegates was read.

Notice having been received that the right of Mr. McMillen, of the Chicago Pressmen's Union, No. 3, to a seat in the convention would be contested, the credential was referred to a Special Committee on Credentials, composed of Messrs. Guheen, St. Louis; Norman, New Orleans; Casey, Buffalo; Heine, Reading, and E. A. M. Lawson, Washington. Mr. Burke, New York, on behalf of the New York delegation, entered a protest against the admission of John D. Vaughan as a delegate from Creede, No. 317, and the credential of Mr. Vaughan was thereupon referred to the Special Committee on Credentials.

The President appointed as reading clerk, Victor B. Williams (Chicago); as sergeant-at-arms, Samuel Irvin (Philadelphia); assistant secretary, Charles J. Dumar (New York); messengers, A. E. Crowell and John Matthews (Philadelphia).

The standing committees were read as follows:

Laws.—Messrs. McDonald, Lockport; McFarland, Washington (Pressmen's); Thompson, Washington; Robinette, Sacramento; Cain, Cincinnati.

Appeals.—Messrs. Williams, New York; Moran, Baltimore; Schuman, Denver; Wilkins, Brooklyn; Self, Indianapolis (Pressmen's).

Returns and Finances.—Messrs. McIntyre, Denver; George, Boston; Woodward, Atlanta; Beecher, Chicago; and Black, St. Paul and Minneapolis (Pressmen's).

President's Address.—Messrs. Lavis, Boston; Cully, Pittsburgh; Runkles, Omaha; Murphy, Baltimore (Pressmen's).

Subordinate Unions.—Messrs. Stewart, Toledo; Cupples, Houston; Campbell, Memphis; Saults, St. Paul; Davenport, Chattanooga (Pressmen's).

Miscellaneous Business.—John Callaway, St. Paul; R. S. Phillips, Chicago; J. A. Healey, Richmond; H. Friesse, Springfield, Massachusetts; A. F. Shelton, Richmond.

Unfinished Business.—William Merten, New York, German-American; D. Deloe, Wheeling; J. A. J. Hanifin, Nashville; L. P. Ward, San Francisco; R. R. Hinds, Hamilton; John C. Miller, Pittsburgh.

Voluminous reports of the various officers followed, and were referred to appropriate committees. The report of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home was referred to a special committee, elected by the convention, and composed of Messrs. Hayes, Snyder, Burke, Davenport and Davis.

It was also decided to refer all matters relating to the adoption of a nine-hour workday to a special committee consisting

of Messrs. Burke, New York; Pichel, Pittsburgh; Price, Chicago; Hahn, Minneapolis; Whitehead, Galveston; O'Brien, Des Moines, and Gates Indianapolis, (Bookbinders').

This was followed by the reading of various reports, communications, amendments and resolutions, which were referred to appropriate committees.

The second day of the session opened with a report from the Committee on Laws, foremost among their recommendations being the following by Frank A. Kidd, of Chicago, which was reported adversely upon by the committee, but adopted later in the session with some slight amendments:

To amend Section 7, Article XIV, of the Constitution of the International Typographical Union, by inserting in tenth line, after the word "shall," as follows:

"Immediately call upon the Organizer of the district, who shall repair to the city involved, and failing to effect a settlement of the question at issue, he shall call meetings of all the unions represented in the Allied Printing Trades' Council in said city, and should a majority of said allied trades decide by a three-fourths vote to strike, such action shall be deemed binding upon them all and a strike may be authorized without appealing to the Executive Council of International Typographical Union: *Provided*, That this shall only apply to cities where Allied Printing Trades' Councils exist.

The special committee on credentials reported in favor of seating McMillen, of the Chicago Pressmen's Union, and against receiving the credentials of John D. Vaughan, of Creede, Colorado. A committee was appointed to extend a special invitation to Mr. George W. Childs to attend the convention. The balance of the session was occupied, as was the first day, in reading and referring a multitude of communications to the proper committees, among which was an appeal from a decision by President Prescott by the Detroit union, and a number of amendments to the constitution and general laws.

The convention having accepted an invitation of the ex-Delegates' Association, of Philadelphia, to participate in an excursion to Atlantic City on Wednesday, the convention was unable to meet on the third day.

The convention held three sessions on Thursday—morning, afternoon and evening—and dispatched a large amount of business. The election of officers occupied much of the time on this and the following day and finally resulted as follows: William Prescott, of Toronto, president; James A. J. Hanifin, Nashville, first vice-president; H. C. McFarland, Washington, second vice-president; P. J. Weldon, Chicago, third vice-president; William S. McClevey, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

Organizers—First district, George J. Curtin; second district, J. F. Klunk, Kansas City; third district, F. N. Whitehead; fourth district, W. M. Jones, Louisville; fifth district, J. W. Patterson, Ottawa; sixth district, L. E. Hawkes, Seattle; seventh district, F. M. Pinneo, Salt Lake City.

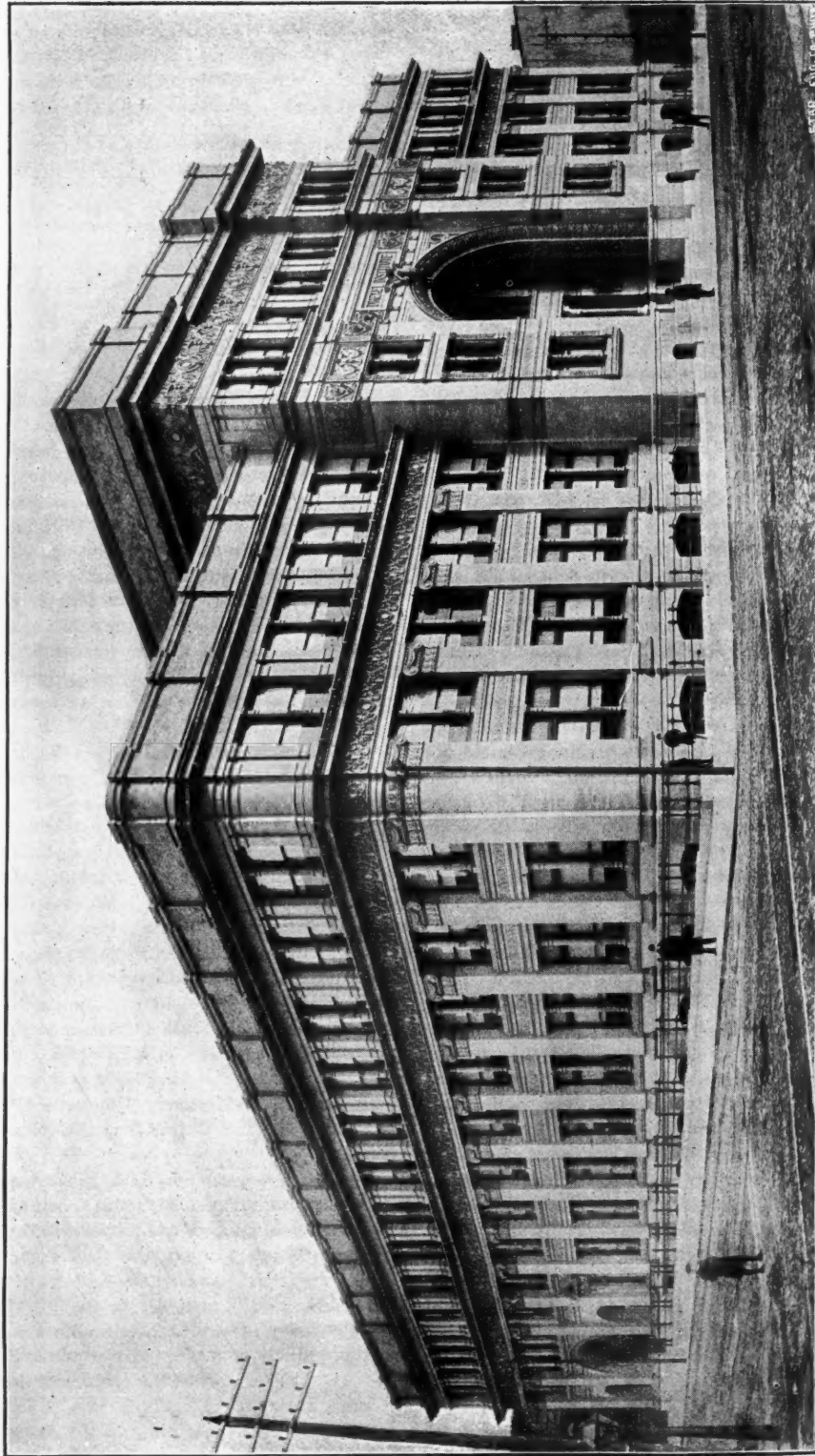
Delegates to American Federation of Labor—Messrs. Campbell, Memphis; McIntyre, Denver, and Spaulding, Boston.

Agent of the Childs-Drexel Home—W. N. Snyder, of Topeka.

As on the preceding days, much time was occupied in the consideration of amendments, resolutions and recommendations by the special committee on the affairs of the Childs-Drexel Home, among the latter being one advising the acceptance of the resignation of August Donath as president of the Board of Trustees.

The committee on the nine-hour workday reported a resolution, which was adopted, recommending that a proposition be submitted to a popular vote authorizing an assessment of 1 cent a day, or 7 cents a week, on each member, for the purpose of creating a fund for the enforcement of this measure in the future.

The fifth day of the convention opened with a very lively canvass for the location of next year's convention, St. Paul, Portland, Oregon; Chicago, Washington and San Francisco being placed in nomination. The vote was a very close one, and finally resulted in favor of Chicago by a bare majority of one vote, as follows: Chicago, 71; St. Paul, 67; Portland, 3. This



DREXEL INSTITUTE.

was followed by the consideration of a multitude of recommendations from the Committee on Laws, the most important of which was that embodying what is popularly known as the "priority law," which was finally adopted in the following form:

"Foremen of union printing offices, as representatives and under the supervision of local unions, may employ and discharge help. If a workman be competent to 'sub' in an office after one month's trial, he is presumably competent to hold a regular position; therefore the priority of competent substitutes must be recognized in giving out situations and 'extras.' Vacancies shall be filled within thirty days after their occurrence. Foremen may discharge help (1) for incompetency, (2) for violation of the rules of the union, chapel or office, (3) for neglect of duty, (4) in order to decrease the force, when the last situation given out shall first be dropped. Should cases be put up again, the men suspended or discharged for the last cause hold the refusal to such situations. Cause of discharge must be stated in writing. All laws in conflict with this section are hereby repealed."

The duties and powers of the agent of the Printers' Home were defined by the adoption of the following new section:

SECTION 8. In the event of the corporation, known as "The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers," neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of the deed under which the land on which the Home is situated was transferred, or disobey any of the orders of the International Typographical Union, it shall be the duty of the agent to enter upon and take full possession of the property as the custodian of the International Typographical Union.

The special committee of five sent to New York for the purpose of settling difficulties in some of the newspaper offices then made their report, which was of an encouraging nature, and led to the belief that these matters would be amicably adjusted in the near future.

It was announced that Mr. John A. Kenney, president of Typographical Union No. 6, was in the hall, and in compliance with the action of the convention at the session of Thursday evening Mr. Kenney received unanimous consent to address the convention in respect to the published statement that the differences between Typographical Union No. 6 and the New York *Tribune* had been settled. Mr. Kenney was followed by Mr. William Ferguson, secretary of Typographical Union No. 6, and Mr. Charles J. Dumar. A resolution was then adopted referring this whole question to the New York union for settlement.

A committee report recommending the amalgamation of the German and American International bodies was considered and referred to a popular vote of the members, and a report from the Committee on Miscellaneous Business making arbitration obligatory on the part of local unions, when admissible, was adopted.

President W. B. Prescott was elected to the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home, to fill the existing vacancy.

The convention, upon convening in the morning, passed a resolution that a continuous session be held until final adjournment. Various amendments to the constitution were acted upon; among the more important of these were efforts to have the union recognize typesetting machine operators as members who were not practical printers. This was defeated by an overwhelming vote. No change was made in the regulations affecting the use of stereotype plates on newspapers.

The repeal of Section 115 of the General Laws of the International Typographical Union provoked a great deal of discussion. There has been a greater divergence of opinion among printers on this score in the past two years than there has upon any law which governs the national organization of printers. The section is commonly known as the "Fifty-nine Hour Law."

A resolution that the resignation of J. D. Vaughan as superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Home be demanded, to take effect immediately, was adopted by the convention. The officers informed the delegates, however, that the resignation of Mr. Vaughan had already been placed in the hands of the Board of Trustees. The committee advised that the convention recommend for the position of superintendent of the Childs-Drexel

Home Mr. W. C. Schuman, of Denver. This matter the Board of Trustees will decide upon.

The convention disposed of the various questions coming under the head of type measurements by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union hereby declares as the sense of their convention that the use of any type cast in such manner calculated to produce the appearance of leaded matter, without the use of leads, shall be measured as type the next size smaller from the body it is cast.

After the adoption of resolutions of thanks for courtesies extended, and the consideration of decisions made by the president during the year, the convention adjourned at 2:40 P.M., after giving three cheers for the International Typographical Union, to meet in Chicago in June, 1893.

Special Correspondent THE INLAND PRINTER.

WITH THE DELEGATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

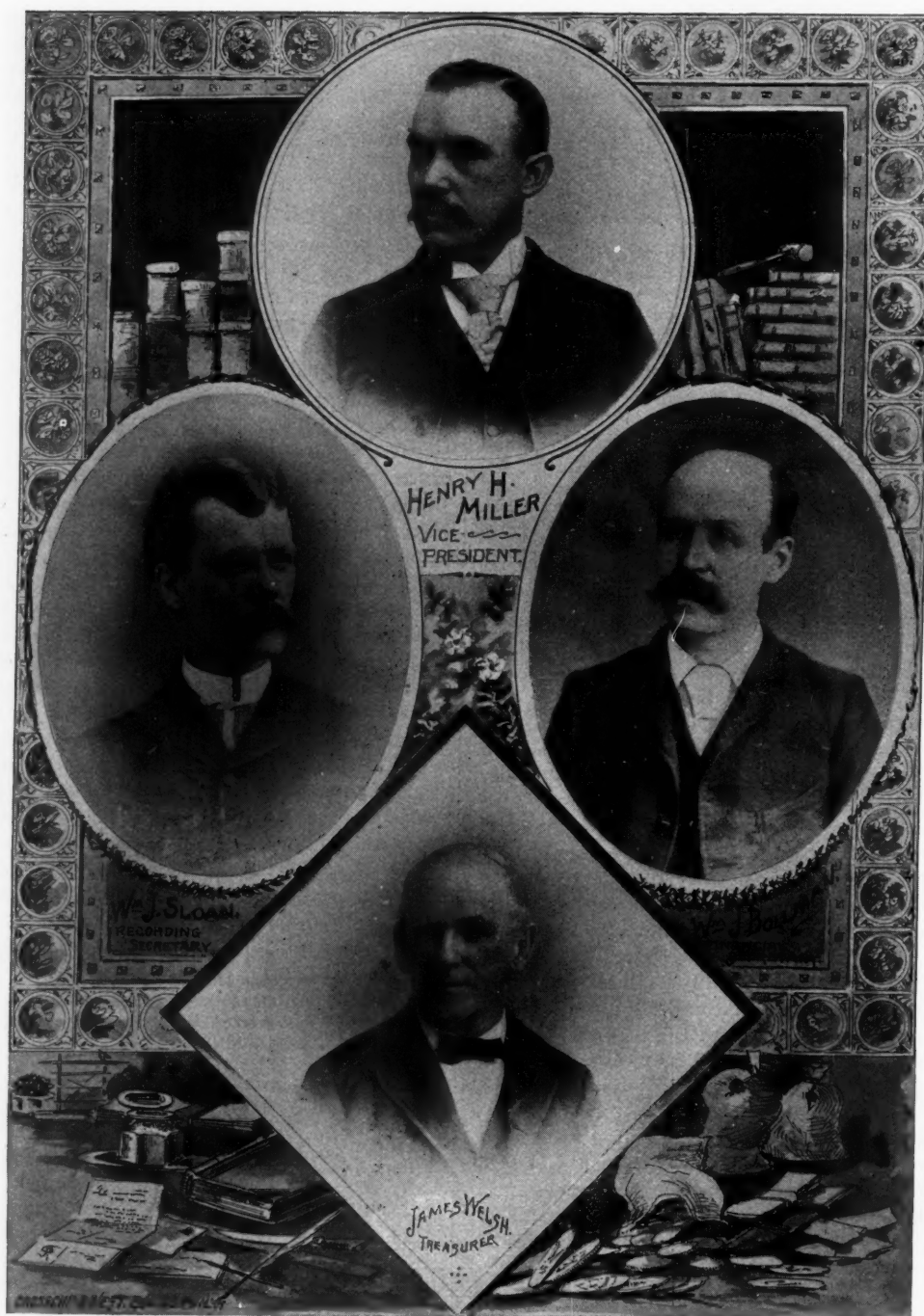
THE headquarters selected for the delegates and visitors to the fortieth annual session of the International Typographical Union held at Philadelphia, June 13 to 18—the Girard House—presented a most cheerful and fraternal appearance on Saturday preceding the convention week, the floors being crowded with hand-shaking, card-exchanging and congratulating printers, the reception committee of the local union showing a spirit of cordiality and genuine welcome that seemed to infect the mass of decidedly warm typographers. The committee consisted of the following members of Typographical Union No. 2: John M. Driver, chairman; William C. Williams, William P. Heck, Jacob Gläser, Frank H. Palmer, James S. Bowen, Lawrence M. Meyer, J. E. Protheroe, A. J. Marchand, E. J. Mickley, John S. Frick, Ralph F. D. Martino, Lewis R. Kramer, Charles J. Meagher, B. E. Miller, Jacob J. Rupertus, William L. Fisher, John A. Buchanan, Theodore Yarnall, W. C. Bagley, James McCafferty, Thomas F. Creary, Thomas Gravell, A. Bradley Smith, Frank J. Lodge, William H. Malone, W. H. Grouchy, Rudolph H. Haar, Hugh M. Vance, J. W. Chaffer, John E. Otto, Walter W. Faries, John Reid, William Knott, Henry W. Seaber, Charles C. Clark, Charles H. Heckert.

In the evening the delegates and visitors were tendered a concert, organ recital and informal reception in the Drexel Institute by Philadelphia Union, the auditorium being filled with one of the largest audiences, it was said, that has ever assembled within the great building. The programme, which was a most interesting one and thoroughly enjoyed by all present, was as follows:

Organ Solo, "Coronation March"	Meyerbeer
Mr. James M. Dickinson, Organist of Drexel Institute.	
Address by Dr. James MacAlister, President of the Drexel Institute.	
Contralto Solo, "Best of All"	Moir
Miss Lizzie Schmidt.	
Duet from "Rigoletto"	Verdi
Miss Wales and Mr. Strine.	
Baritone Solo, "The Three Singers"	Tours
Mr. Charles W. Strine.	
Soprano Solo, "Orpheus and His Lute"	Sullivan
Miss Isabelle Wales.	
Dramatic Recitation.	Mr. Samuel J. Brown.
Contralto Solo	Selected
Miss Lizzie Schmidt.	
Baritone Solo, "Hybrias, the Creton"	Elliott
Mr. Charles W. Strine.	
Soprano Solo, "At Parting"	Rogers
Miss Isabelle Wales.	
Organ Solo, "Pilgrim's Song of Hope"	Batiste
Mr. James M. Dickinson.	

The entire assembly joined at the conclusion of the concert in the singing of "America," the national anthem.

When Dr. James MacAlister, president of the Drexel Institute, arose to deliver the address of welcome to the delegates he was obliged to forbear speaking for a few moments on account of the applause which greeted him. Doctor MacAlister's address was a fitting one. He paid to the craftsmen of the printers'



OFFICERS OF PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 2.

art their just due of credit, and pictured the great power of the intelligence so much of which is due to the "art preservative of all arts."

There was great applause from the audience at the mention of the names of George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, who were, Doctor MacAlister said, great capitalists who had great interests in common with all workingmen and with the printer. Printing was the trade of education, the speaker said, and it was meet that the fortieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union should assemble in the halls of the Drexel Institute, itself a place of learning and for the dissemination of intelligence. Doctor MacAlister dwelt at some length upon the achievements of the printers and rounded out a well-chosen speech by welcoming them heartily to the Institute on behalf of Anthony J. Drexel and George W. Childs.

At nine o'clock on Sunday morning many of the delegates, many accompanied by members of their families, boarded the steamer Richard Stockton, specially chartered for the occasion, at Pier 12 North Wharves, and proceeded on an excursion trip up the Delaware river to Torresdale. They viewed the beautiful new summer resort, Morelton; then, proceeding down the river, stopped at Fort Delaware. The harbor, with all its advantages, was greatly admired by the visitors, and the trip was voted a great success. The day was beautiful, and the attractive scenery of the river from Philadelphia down was shown to the best advantage. The party returned late in the evening.

On Monday morning at the auditorium of the Drexel Institute the delegates to the convention assembled and were made welcome in speeches by Major Moses Veale, representing Governor Pattison; Mayor Stuart, George Chance, President of Typographical Union No. 2, and William B. Prescott, of Toronto, president of the International Union. All the speeches were most interesting and appropriate and at every mention of George W. Childs or Anthony J. Drexel the walls resounded with ringing applause.

Upward of twelve hundred men turned out in the short street parade in the early evening. The route was lined with spectators who were lavish in their praise of the highly creditable appearance presented by the paraders. The line formed at Broad and Callowhill streets at five o'clock with Major E. S.

McIntosh as chief marshal, and J. Franklin Cline, W. J. Sloan, W. J. Grouchy, Richard Savage, W. J. Cleeland and Benjamin Woelman as aids.

In the following order the paraders marched down Broad street, around the west side of the City Hall to Chestnut, thence to Fifth, to Market, to Ninth, to the Girard House, where the line was dismissed: Platoon of Reserves, First Regiment Band and Fife and Drum Corps, *Public Ledger* chapel, J. B. Lippincott & Co. chapel, William M. Dornan chapel, *Times* Printing House chapel, *Knights of Labor Journal* chapel, *North American* chapel, Franklin Printing Company chapel, *Evening Call* chapel, Burke & McFetridge chapel, D. J. Gallagher chapel, Ferguson Company chapel, *Evening Telegraph*

chapel, Dunlap & Clark chapel, the *Sporting Life* chapel, McCalla & Co. chapel, *Evening News* chapel, Stephen Green chapel, *Evening Star* chapel, First Regiment Infantry Band, Philadelphia Typographia, No. 1; Branch No. 2 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, visiting delegates.

While marching down Chestnut street the *Public Ledger* and other newspaper offices were cheered, as were the following gentlemen, who reviewed the parade from the balcony of the Girard House:

Mayor Stuart, George W. Childs, John R. McFetridge, president of the Typothetæ; Clayton McMichael, editor of the *North American*; Col. M. Richards Muckle, vice-president of the Typothetæ; Eugene H. Munday, William MacKellar, treasurer of the Typothetæ; Isaac W. Kohn, business manager of the *German Democrat*; M. M. Gillam, advertising manager of Wan-

maker's; William J. Dornan, George H. McKennon, George Thompson, William F. McCully, of the *Evening Bulletin*; James W. Mills, George S. Pickell, William H. Pickell, John Dardis, George H. Buchanan, George F. Carter, William M. Burk, Samuel M. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; P. J. McGuire, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; D. J. Gallagher, John W. Hayes, general secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor; Thomas O'Reilly, editor of the *Journal of United Labor*; A. H. McQuilkin, associate editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, Chicago; and James J. Dailey, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and a pleasing and graceful incident marked the proceedings of



GEORGE CHANCE, PRESIDENT PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 2.

the convention on the following day, when the proprietors of the Keystone Type Foundry, 734 to 740 Sansom street, Messrs. Mather & Co., addressed the following letter to the convention : "Kindly accept the enclosed check for \$25 as our contribution to the fund of the Printers' Home Library. Also permit us at the same time to extend to the members of the union now assembled in Philadelphia a most cordial invitation to visit our establishment and to witness the interesting process of making type."

The check and the invitation were accepted with the cordial thanks of the convention.

In the evening the delegates and visitors attended the Grand Opera House and witnessed the performance of the opera "Il Trovatore," by the invitation of Manager Thomas F. Kelly, which courtesy on Mr. Kelly's part was greatly enjoyed.

colleagues, were untiring in their efforts to make the day one of unalloyed pleasure, and the unanimous approbation accorded their efforts showed they were appreciated.

A complete list of the officers of the ex-Delegates Association and the members of the Reception Committee follows. Each one performed an individual part in making the whole affair a great success. The names are :

John A. Dardis, president; Lawrence M. Meyer, vice-president; Eugene H. Madden, secretary; James Beatty, treasurer.

Reception Committee—William J. Bollman, James H. Clarke, J. Franklin Cline, John Crowe, David C. Doak, Timothy Donahue, John M. Driver, Alexander Dunbar, Albert R. Foulke, H. Jones Hampton, William P. Heck, Samuel Irvin, Isaac N. Jones, John W. Keating, E. S. McIntosh, W. W. Mayberry, James



OFFICERS OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Wednesday was a gala occasion. It was the day for the ex-Delegate Association's hospitality to be enjoyed, and it took the form of a complimentary excursion over the Reading's Royal Route to the Sea to Atlantic City and a banquet at the United States hotel. The entire party voted the affair the most enjoyable one in the history of conventions, and it was a happy, sunburned, ocean-salted collection of delegates and ex-delegates with their wives, daughters and sweethearts that landed at Chestnut street wharf in the evening, refreshed by a day's pleasure in sight of old ocean.

There were nothing but words of praise expressed by every one in the big party in recognition of the efforts of the Committee of Arrangements of the ex-Delegates' Association, of which James J. Dailey was chairman and George Chance and Jacob Gläser the other members. These gentlemen, with their

Montgomery, Eugene H. Munday, W. A. Shields, James Welsh, John W. Wharton and E. S. Jones.

The banquet at the United States Hotel was most enjoyable. John A. Dardis presided, and at the conclusion of the dinner made an address of welcome to the visitors. In closing he said: "In the merriment of our enjoyment and gladness let us prepare another leaf to the chaplet that crowns the brow of him who has been one of the greatest patrons, the defender of our rights, the protector of our interests and the forefather of our guild. Let us beg a blessing and a long and happy life to George W. Childs." This was greeted with hearty applause. There was an address of welcome delivered on behalf of the residents of Atlantic City by ex-Mayor Hoffman in the absence of Mayor Wright. Vice-President McKenna, of the International Typographical Union, responded. It was an attractive

sight—nearly four hundred at the tables, and the bright dresses of the ladies giving color to the scene.

At the conclusion of the banquet the visitors were entertained in various ways. Some visited the inlet and were taken out yachting, others bathed, many sunned on the beach and every member of the party found enjoyment in some way or other.

It was six o'clock when the party assembled at the depot ready for the homeward trip.

Immediately after the return of the party from Atlantic City the visiting ex-delegates met in one of the Girard House parlors, where they were called to order by ex-Delegate James Pym, chairman of the Boston ex-Delegates' Committee during the convention last year, who stated that the desire had been expressed by many of the visitors to testify to their appreciation of the courtesies extended them by the local union and the citizens of Philadelphia. A committee was appointed to express the sentiments of the meeting, and resolutions were adopted thanking the ex-Delegates' Association, the Reception Committee of Philadelphia Union and the committee which had worked so energetically in preparing the entertainment.

This resolution was also passed:

This meeting would also voice the thanks of the visitors not officially connected with this convention to the proprietors and staffs of the *Public Ledger*, *North American*, *Evening Telegraph* and various other persons who have extended courtesies to No. 2's visitors.

The visit of Mr. Childs to the convention on Thursday was made the event of the day by the delegates, and when the proprietor of the *Public Ledger* entered the court of the Institute, attended by Messrs. Wines, of St. Louis; Costello, of New York, and Eyler, of Dallas, the special committee appointed to invite him to the convention, and Mr. James J. Dailey, foreman of the *Public Ledger* composing room, and treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home, the two hundred members of the delegation and those in attendance gave him a welcome the cheers of which rang through the great building. President Prescott and John J. Dailey escorted Mr. Childs to the platform, at the head of the broad flight of marble steps that lead to the second floor.

In presenting Mr. Childs Mr. Prescott delivered a brief speech in eulogy of the guest of the occasion, saying, among other things:

I am greatly honored on being able to present to you the man dearer to the hearts of union printers throughout the length and breadth of our country than any man in the United States. I know you will be honored when you take him by the hand. You know, and the world knows, what we owe to George W. Childs and to his continued efforts to make the International Typographical Union an object of his special kindness. He has always generously and munificently been our friend, and this is an occasion upon which we are greatly honored in being in the great building erected by that other philanthropist and friend of union printers, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel.

Mr. Prescott's address was received with applause, and at its conclusion Mr. Childs responded, as follows:

Mr. President and my fellow members of the International Typographical Union: I join with all my heart in welcoming you to the City of Brotherly Love, the city which gave a home to Franklin; in which he set up the press that has become so renowned for the wise, honest thoughts that it fixed forever upon the mind of the civilized world, and which has from his day to yours been generously productive of famous printers and publishers.

I wish I could adequately impress upon you my profound feeling of gratitude for the deep sense of appreciation of the kind and generous hospitality I have recently received from the members of your union in more than twenty states. Every stage of my tour of nearly ten thousand miles was rendered pleasant, profitable and instructive by the considerate and unstinted attention, courtesy and good will of your brethren of the union.

Wherever I went, not only in our own great country, but in the New Dominion, I found the typographical union wisely, liberally administered, its members maintaining the most friendly relations with their employers; bright, able, intelligent men being at the head of them.

I supposed when I left Chicago, where the first reception was tendered me by its typographical union, and where I addressed your associates in the *Herald* building, one of the finest newspaper edifices in the United States, that I should not see nor hear much of your noble, useful organization except at Colorado Springs, where I was going to assist in the dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, on my birthday.

To my surprise, from that day on, as far as my long journey extended, I was made the grateful recipient of a continuous ovation by the members of your body in every city and town I visited. In every place I found the union thoroughly organized and everywhere the most harmonious feeling existing between the printers and their employers. The warmth of your reception has most vividly recalled to me all the friendliness and kindnesses I have received at the hands of your comrades of the typographical union, and redoubles my wish that I could do as much for all of you as you and yours have done for me, not only during the last few weeks and today, but during all the years I have been an employer of union printers. But my debt for kindness received is too great; to pay it would be impossible. I wish I could feel that I owe it as much to my own deserving as to your generous estimate of me. But while fully recognizing that it is your too kind esteem rather than my own deserts to which I owe it, I accept and am grateful for it. With the great gratification and pleasure which your reception has given me today, there is mixed regret at the absence of my dear friend, and your friend, Anthony J. Drexel, the founder of this noble temple, which, with lavish generosity, he has beneficently dedicated to youth struggling against poverty and adverse circumstances to accomplish careers of usefulness and lives of honorable achievement in the fields of handicraft elevated by scientific training. A grander, better work than this which Mr. Drexel has put his heart and mind and hands to do no man can do. To lift up the manhood of the poor, to use wealth, not for the pleasures of self, but for the happiness of others, is the work which, under this spacious roof, in these thoroughly equipped halls, my dear associate is doing. Mr. Drexel, great in his financial achievements, is greater still in his works of benevolence. Strong in the noble qualities of mind, he is stronger in the broad deep beneficence of his heart. His humane, tender sympathies are as a garment, so spacious as to cover the distress or sorrows of all those who need the friendly inspiring word, the helping hand. It is one of my greatest pleasures that in the Printers' Home my name is happily associated with his—with that of a man the bounty of whose nature is illimitable, and whose virtues ennoble the most gracious manhood. For him, as well as for myself, I thank you heartily and earnestly for your kindness of today and other days.

There is reason for this happy state of affairs, and one need not look far below the surface to find it. There is in well-conceived and well-regulated organization a greater power of reason than of force, of conciliation than of coercion. Not long ago a chief executive officer of one of the principal railroad companies in the United States said to me that no great corporation, such as he managed, and which for the ability of its management stands in the very front rank, could afford to employ men who were not members of the Brotherhood of Engineers.

Their certificate of membership, he declared, was more than a certificate of competency, it was a guarantee of reliability, a warranty of faithful and efficient service. So it is with the Typographical Union, the mission of which is not only to relieve distress among its members, to care for the widow and orphan, but to impart enhanced dignity to labor and strength to manhood by its insistence upon the observance of the axiom that "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and by making ability, intelligence and character the qualifications for membership.

Within a few days a leading English newspaper, not favorable to labor unions, stated that in England the average wage rate had been increased 35 per centum during the last ten years through and by the workingmen's organizations. They have done more than that; they have added to that achievement the votes of hundreds of thousands of British workingmen, and they have given labor a voice on the floor of Parliament, where before it was heard only with a groan.

During the delivery of the speech Mr. Childs was frequently interrupted by manifestations of approval, and at its close he was given another cheering ovation, which was continued and vociferous. A delegate proposed three cheers and a tiger for George W. Childs, in which the entire assemblage joined, giving them with a will, the ladies present waving their handkerchiefs in response. The same tribute was proposed to Mr. A. J. Drexel and given with equal heartiness.

Mr. Childs then descended to the main floor of the court and held an informal reception with the delegates. Each delegate, with his lady, when so accompanied, was introduced personally to Mr. Childs by Mr. James J. Dailey, and to them all he gave a hearty hand-shake. The informal reception lasted nearly a half hour, at the conclusion of which the delegates and those accompanying them took conveyances for a drive through Fairmount Park, and participated in a banquet tendered them by the Reception Committee of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, at Belmont mansion, the delegates returning in time for the opening of the evening session at 9 P.M.

At Belmont mansion the following toasts were responded to: "The I. T. U.," President Prescott; "The Delegates," Mr. Campbell, of Memphis; "The Ladies," President Chance, of Union No. 2, of Philadelphia; "Our Visitors," Charles



John Reid. Harry W. Seiber. Jas. McCafferty. Chas. H. Heckert. Frank H. Palmer. Chas. J. Mengher. Lewis R. Kramer. Jacob J. Rupertus. Laurence M. Meyer. Theodore Yarnall. Benjamin Miller. Thos. Gravel.
 Jacob Glaser. John E. Otto. J. W. Chaffer. W. H. Grouchy. William L. Fisher. J. E. Protheroe. E. J. Mickley. Rudolph H. Harr. William Knott.
 John E. Otto. A. J. Marchand. William P. Heck. John M. Driver. John S. Frick. Frank J. Lodge. Hugh M. Vance.
 Ralph F. Di Martino. John A. Buchanan. W. O. Begley. James S. Bowen.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 2.

Dumar, of New York. A poem was read by Mr. Friese, of Springfield.

President Chance, of Union No. 2, just before the diners left the tables, proposed this toast, "George W. Childs, whose memory will live till the wings of time are clipped by the scissors of eternity." It was drunk standing, and followed by three cheers for Mr. Childs and Mr. A. J. Drexel.

The following days being fully occupied with the business of the convention, there were no further festivities of a general character. The visitors found much to engage their attention in the historic old town, not the least of which was the visit to the office of the *Public Ledger*, and the introduction to the "Ledger Family," where all were received with an easy cordiality and a sincere welcome. Several visited the offices of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, whose phenomenal circulation was attested by the immense piles of paper stacked up fresh from the whirling presses, Mr. J. A. Thayer, manager of the advertising department, explaining the complex and accurate system of mailing the large editions. Many other places of interest were visited, and every wearer of a badge received a welcome recognition, and taken altogether the hospitality of the printers and citizens of Philadelphia will be a gracious memory to all who attended the fortieth convention.

A QUARTER-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

ONE of those heart-warming incidents so pleasantly frequent with the employes of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* took place on Friday evening, June 3, in the composing room of that paper. When Foreman James J. Dailey entered there was a sudden desertion of their cases by the typesetters, who all moved toward the lunchroom, as if bent on holding a meeting. Foreman Dailey looked askance at his men and muttered, "can this be a strike?" when "Slug one" stepped up and asked him to go to the men.

Arriving in the lunchroom Mr. Dailey was greeted with hearty applause and Compositor John F. Wallis, grasping him by the hand, said:

Mr. Dailey, you have been called here to receive from the men employed in the composing room their congratulations upon your attaining the twenty-fifth anniversary of your employment on the *Public Ledger*. As time is too short for any extended remarks I, therefore, present you on behalf of the compositors, both "regulars" and "subs," this watch and chain, and every night as the hands on the dial read the hour in which it is time for you to call "good night," may it remind you of the esteem and good fellowship of those who are now here assembled.

As Mr. Wallis concluded he handed Mr. Dailey a very handsome gold watch with chain attached. The recipient was completely "pied" for a few moments, but, recovering, he responded in these words:

Gentlemen: I am so surprised that words almost fail me. To say that I thank you would be but a feeble expression; but I do thank you from the bottom of my heart. Coming as it does from you men, with whom I have been associated so long, it shows that our relations have always been pleasant. I have tried to do the right thing to you all, and I know you have all done the right thing to me. That is a *Ledger* principle, and that is what all who are employed by Mr. George W. Childs try to do. Gentlemen, again I thank you for this splendid token of your esteem.

Three cheers and a tiger followed the foreman's speech, and then all hands returned to duty.

The watch bears on the outer case the monogram "J. J. D.," in artistic letters. On the cap is this inscription: "Presented to James J. Dailey by the compositors of the *Public Ledger*, June 4, 1892." Below the inscription is a facsimile of the *Ledger* "head," the engraving having been handsomely executed by William D. Keating, a son of one of the oldest compositors.

This most pleasant affair was but preliminary to a banquet on Saturday evening following, on which date Mr. Dailey rounded out twenty-five years of service for the *Ledger*, and on that evening nearly one hundred members of the "Ledger Family" joined in commemorating the occasion by tendering Mr. Dailey a dinner at Reisser's café.

Mr. William V. McKean, the father of the *Ledger* Family, presided when the dinner began, subsequently giving way to Mr. L. Clarke Davis, managing editor of the *Ledger*, who, in turn, was replaced by Mr. John J. McKenna. As toastmaster Mr. McKean and Mr. Davis paid their tributes to Mr. Dailey, who replied in appropriate terms to the evidences of esteem on the part of his colleagues.

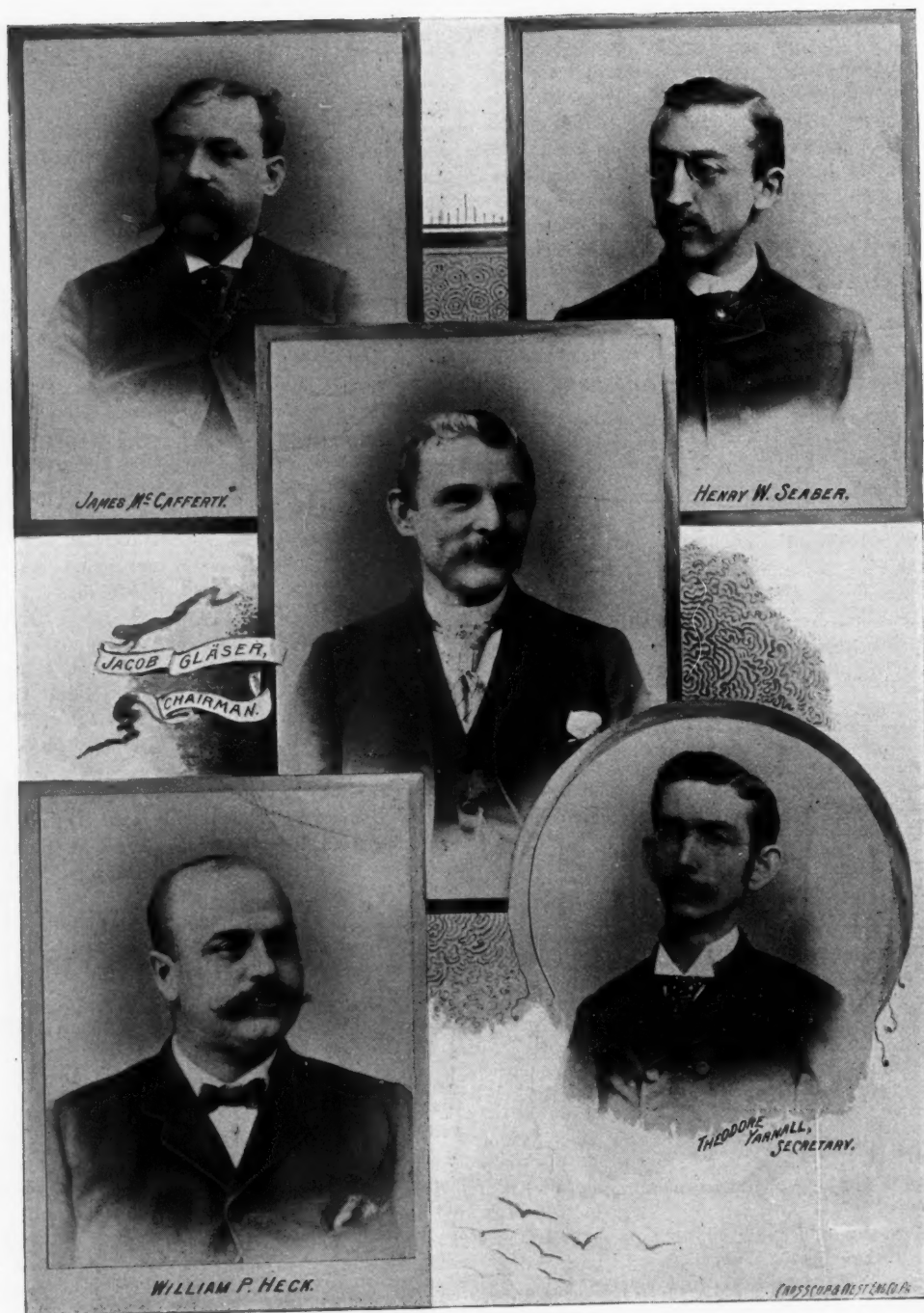
Among those who responded to toasts were August Donath, of Washington, District of Columbia, president of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home; Mr. Joel Cook, Mr. Henry S. Morais, Mr. H. Jones Hampton, Mr. I. F. Sheppard, Mr. Robert M. McWade, Mr. John F. Wallis, Mr. Alfred G. Walmsley, Mr. William F. Stewart, Mr. Henry S. Stiles, Mr. Wilfred Patterson, Mr. Horace S. Fogel, Mr. William H. Rocap, Mr. Thomas A. Egan and Dr. William H. Burk. There were comic songs by Mr. Arthur Richard Harcourt Morrow, John M. Griffiths and Mr. Edward B. McGinn. Mr. Charles W. Strine and Mr. Francis X. Rafferty sang in a manner which elicited much applause, and everything went as merry as a marriage feast. The menu was attractive, the card containing many amusing features.

A full list of those present follows: William V. McKean, Weston D. Baker, George Batties, John H. Brautigam, M. J. Brown, Dr. W. H. Burk, Stephen J. Burke, R. A. B. Clements, W. C. Clarke, Walter J. Coho, George W. Childs Cook, Joel Cook, Frank X. Celler, John Crowe, John Cummins, J. Franklin Dailey, William Dailey, Harry P. Dailey, Edward E. Davis, L. Clarke Davis, James Dellagana, Owen Duffee, T. Donahue, August Donath, Thomas A. Egan, L. Wilmer Evans, J. A. Fallon, Horace S. Fogel, George F. Goldsmith, John N. Griffiths, Charles H. Haddock, H. Jones Hampton, Thomas A. Hampton, John S. Hart, John L. Henderson, Jr.; Lewis H. Hendrixson, William D. Hales, Jo Jackson, Rush E. Jameson, John A. Johann, John W. Keating, J. L. Knapp, E. Kreft, W. T. McAllister, Timothy McCarthy, J. J. McDermott, Edward B. McGinn, John J. McKenna, A. J. McLaughlin, H. J. McNichol, Robert M. McWade, William Mader, H. F. Marsh, George W. Mason, E. T. Maxey, John J. Mead, W. E. Meehan, Henry S. Morais, J. Hampton Moore, A. R. H. Morrow, Colonel M. R. Mucklé, Wilfred Patterson, Daniel Patton, Charles A. Plitt, S. S. Pratt, John F. Quinn, F. X. Rafferty, Charles H. Reisser, George A. Rivell, William H. Rocap, Henry A. Rowan, M. A. Shattuck, I. F. Sheppard, Robert R. Shronk, W. H. H. Smith, Charles S. Spangler, James Sterrett, John T. Stewart, William F. Stewart, Henry S. Stiles, Edmund Stirling, E. W. Stone, Charles W. Strine, Felton Taggart, James Templeton, Samuel H. Town, John F. Wallis, Alfred G. Walmsley, James W. R. Washington, H. C. Watson, P. Lyle Weaver and Benjamin D. Woolman.

SOUVENIR OF FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION I. T. U.

The souvenir committee of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, Messrs. Jacob Gläser, chairman, Theodore Yarnall, secretary; William P. Heck, James McCafferty and Harry Seaber, cannot be too highly commended for the very handsome and interesting result of their collaboration. The contributions are excellent and the typography and presswork admirably done. The work is the product of Messrs. McLaughlin Brothers, 114 South Third street, Philadelphia. For the half-tones of the officers of the union which appear in the present issue of this journal we are indebted to the courtesy of the committee and Secretary Yarnall in particular.

A WESTERN editor, says *Newspaperdom*, is said to have hit upon a plan to keep subscriptions paid up, that takes the cake. Every time a delinquent subscriber is mentioned in his paper, his name is inverted. For example: "uofo sɹəuof and wife are spending a few days in Chicago." Every other subscriber understands what it means, and there is a grand rush to get right side up again.



SOUVENIR COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 2.

Translated from *L'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DON QUIJOTE.

BY ADOLPH SCHOLL.

M. CEFERINO GORCHS, a printer of Barcelona, Spain, well known for his typographical skill and the care he applies in the execution of all his work, has conceived the idea of printing in Spanish a new edition of Don Quijote, the immortal work of Cervantes.

This edition is to be, typographically, of the purest Spanish nature that has yet appeared. From the Spanish characters, the purest Spanish type, to the inks, everything is to be of strictly Spanish production. We mention this circumstance especially because a few years ago M. Ch. Lorilleux established an ink factory at Barcelona, and before this undertaking it would have been necessary to import the plant for producing such a work, and especially the ink for the phototyping, from foreign countries. Honor is, therefore, due to M. Ceferino Gorchs for his idea of rendering a new homage to the memory of the greatest truly European writer in all Spanish literature.

Neither the place nor the hour of the birth of Michel de Cervantes Saavedra are precisely known. His family, although noble, was very poor, and it is of small importance to definitely verify the birth of a child destined to live in obscurity and misery. After his death several cities disputed the glory of being the birth-place of this second Homer, and from these disputes it remains probable, but not positively certain, that the author of Don Quijote was born October 9, 1547, in the small town of d'Alcalá de Henares. The darkness by which his birth is surrounded extends to his childhood, in which none of the traits are cited that reveal superior men.

It seems that he was sent to study law, medicine or ecclesiastics at Madrid, but having inclinations in the direction of poetry, he perpetrated bad verses and even a bad novel entitled, *Philène*. Cervantes had the same experience other poets have had before and after him, whose first steps in the poetic direction met with disaster: he accused his century and his country, cursed poetry, and instead of the glory he had hoped for, misery had overtaken him and he considered himself lucky to enter the service of Cardinal Aquaviva, who took him to Rome in the capacity of valet de chambre. Later he decided to become a soldier. At the famous day of Lepanto he had his share of glory, but he bought it at a high price, the loss of his left hand, which was broken by a shot from an arquebuse.

Forced to quit the military service, Cervantes embarked on a galley making sail for Spain. An Algerian pirate captured the frail galley and carried the poet into slavery. After a series of incidents, one as dramatic as the other, Cervantes succeeded in escaping, but was recaptured, and only after five years of slavery was he finally liberated. His mother sold all her goods, which netted only a small fraction of the ransom demanded by the barbarous monarch, but the Fathers of the Trinity completed the sum required.

Here we have the mutilated poet reëntering his country, poorer still than when he left it, condemned to live the precarious life of a writer. Then, having married, to console himself for the extra cares and pains which married life brought him he resorted to the production of comedies, of which he created thirty without finding any particular recognition.

Cervantes resigned himself in silence and accepted a small position in Seviglia. Twenty years passed without his name being mentioned, but during these twenty years the little employé did not lose his time; he observed in silence the men and things of his century; he became a man of genius by reflection, as others become such by inspiration. But his independent spirit earned him the ill will of the alcalde of a village, who had him thrown in prison and retained there for a long time. During this captivity in a small village of the Manche, Cervantes wrote his immortal Don Quijote.

Cervantes died April 23, 1616, at the age of 67 years—poor, misunderstood, almost forgotten and not expecting from

posterity the justice which it has rendered him. This new edition of M. Ceferino Gorchs has been favorably received throughout Spain. The impressions of the text and engravings are made with care and purity which we cannot laud enough.

The editor is having four copies printed on parchment, text and engravings, the first being destined for the Royal Academy as a souvenir of gratitude and thanks for the graciously accorded authorization to take photographic proofs of all the engravings contained in the editions possessed by the library of the Academy; the second is for M. Isidro Bonsoms, a celebrated bibliophile, who has reunited 700 different editions of Don Quijote; the third is to figure in the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago next year, and the editor reserves the fourth. Several numbered copies are to be printed on Japan, the others on fine glazed linen paper.

APPRECIATION FROM PARIS.

The following gratifying words are translated from our valued contemporary, *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie*, of Paris, France:

"It is in the United States that the best printed technical journals are to be found, and the most interesting manifestations of photography applied to book illustration are published. The journal which stands highest and is the most remarkable among them all is THE INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago. It is a monthly quarto of which the get-up is irreproachable. Each number contains several plates of photogravure printed with the text, reproductions of portraits, views from nature, pictures, etc. We do not occupy ourselves in France sufficiently with what is going on in foreign lands; we content ourselves a little too much, in respect to printing and books, with the successes which have been achieved with a high hand by the French editions in the recent expositions. Our graphic industries have been allowed to sleep on the laurels already acquired with a quietude it will be dangerous to prolong.

"THE INLAND PRINTER, by its illustrations, opens a new horizon to editors; we say new in so far as the perfection of the results obtained. In this respect it ought to be in the hands of the chief of every house that aspires to print illustrated works.

"Photogravure is an industry born in France. Gillot and Lefman for engraving in relief, and Baldus for engraving in *creux* or heliogravure, our photogravures which do so much for foreigners, have a reputation earned and merited. The elements do not fail us there.

"One of our foremost printers, especially expert in all these questions, told us only a few days ago that the artistic education of the French public had not yet attained the necessary point to appreciate such work. He showed us in support of this statement a ravishing volume printed by himself some years previously, entitled *Le Palais*, which has been attacked by numerous critics in the book world. This, to us, only proves one thing, which is that the larger proportion of our editors are not acquainted with the resources of photography; and we are persuaded that the public has not ratified the criticisms raised up by the appearance of *Le Palais*.

"Editors, printers, photogravers, study the plates published by THE INLAND PRINTER."

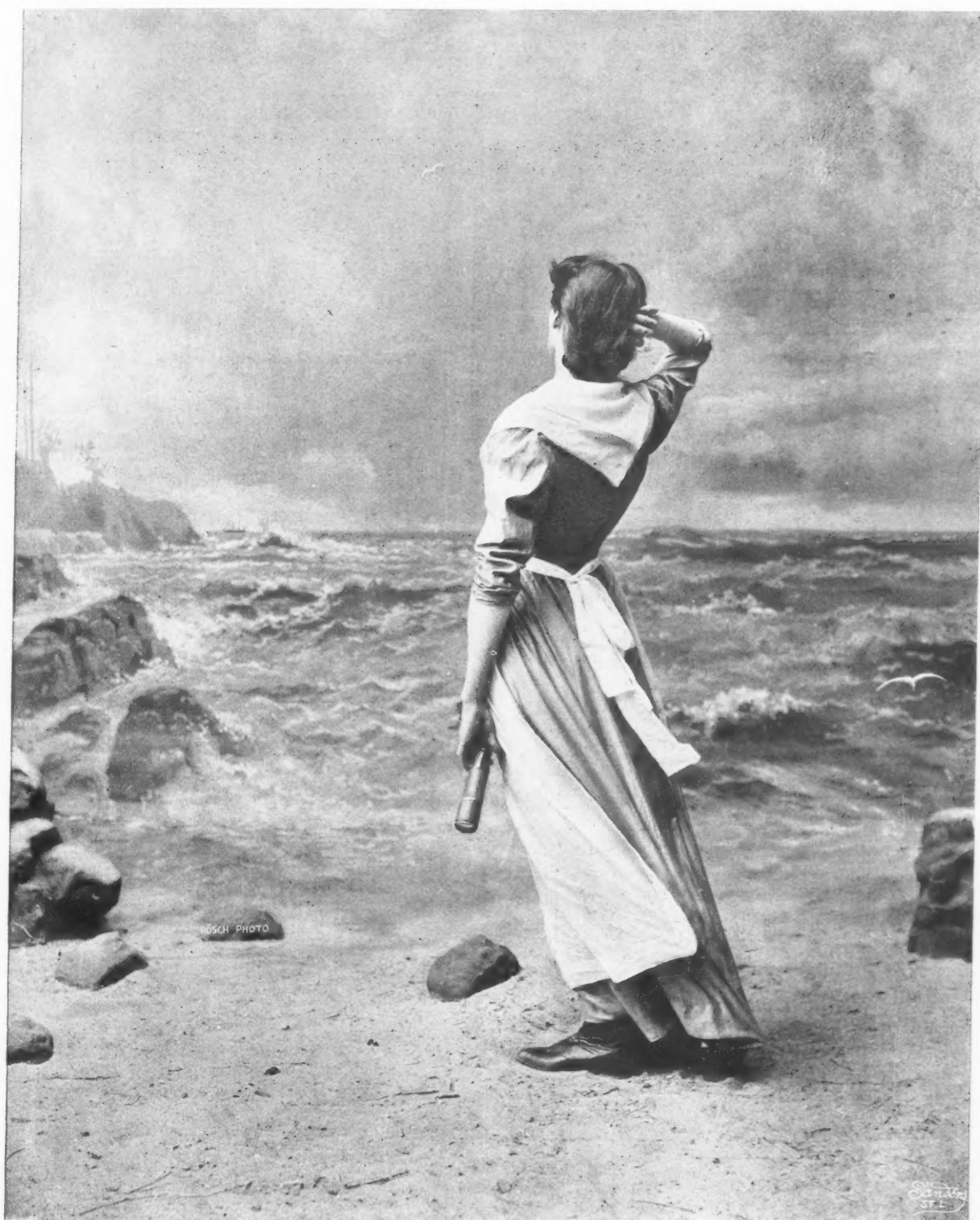
ONE of the regulations of the school of typography at Brussels, Belgium, lays down the number of apprentices to be allowed in the offices: Where from one to six workmen are employed, not more than two apprentices may be taken; from seven to fourteen workmen, not more than three apprentices; from fifteen to twenty-five workmen, not more than four apprentices, and afterward one apprentice for every six printers. Another rule provides that all teaching at the school shall be free. The apprentices to serve five years; at the conclusion of their "time" the school board examine the workman and grant him a certificate of efficiency according to ability.



James Dailey, John Crowe, Eugene H. Madden, John A. Dardis, James Beatty, Laurence M. Meyer, John W. Keating, Samuel Irvin, John M. Driver.
 Edward S. Jones, Jeremiah Mahoney, William J. Bollman, James Montgomery, James H. Clarke, Owen A. Duffie.
 William P. Heck, J. E. Protheroe, John W. Wharton, Eugene H. Munday, J. Franklin Cline, James Welsh, Bernard J. Dagney, Timothy Donahue,
 Charles J. Meagher, Jacob Gläser, George Chance.

EX-DELEGATES' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

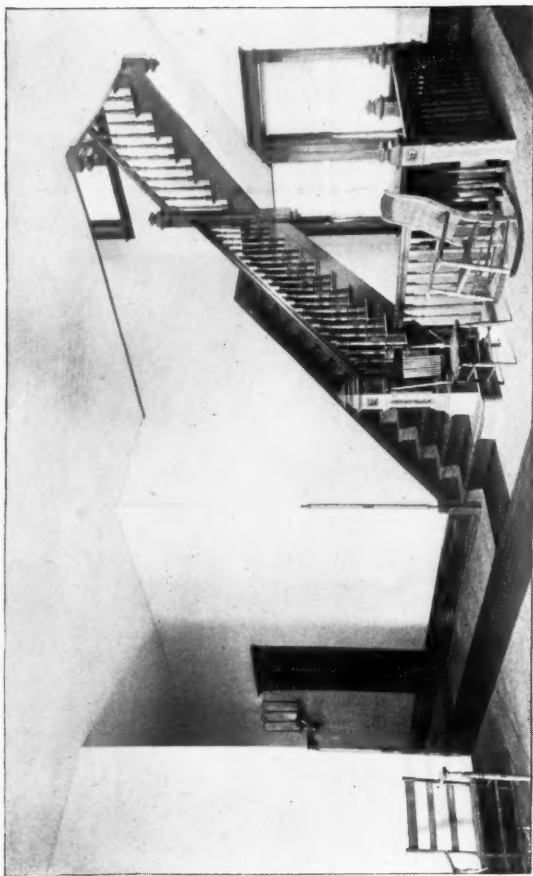
THE INLAND PRINTER.



ENOCH ARDEN.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY, St. Louis, Missouri.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



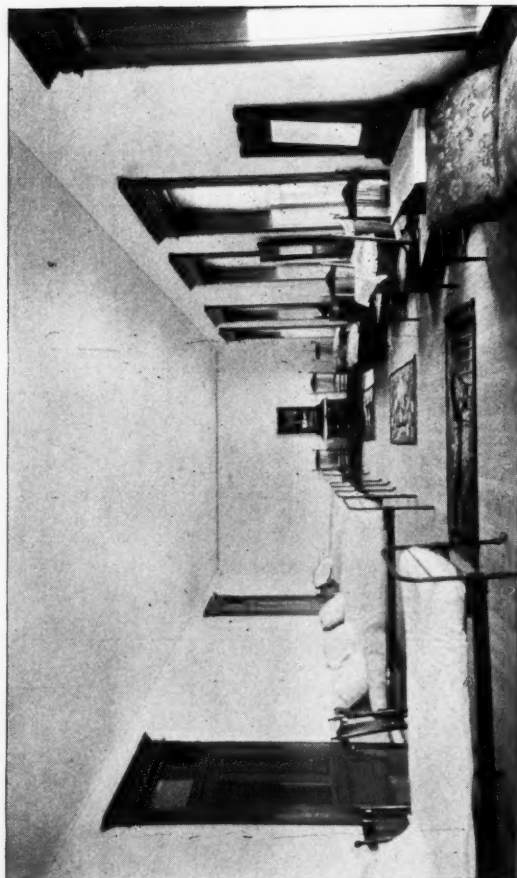
MAIN STAIRWAY.



THE KITCHEN.



THE HENRY LEDYARD ROOM.



ONE OF THE DORMITORIES.

INTERIOR VIEWS, CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

Special Correspondent THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO DENVER AND COLORADO SPRINGS.

IN continuing these notes on the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, before going further in a description of the rooms, which indeed the photographer and engraver have almost rendered unnecessary, I deem it admissible to dwell for a moment on the peculiar interest which the citizens of Denver



MRS. A. J. DREXEL MEMORIAL PARLORS.

and Colorado Springs have manifested in the institution. Apart from those who have generously contributed in various ways, a warm personal regard is shown by even the most obscure citizen of Colorado, and the building is spoken of with pride as one of the most desirable institutes of the state. It is right that this should be so, for probably the dedication of no building of the same general character ever received so much public recognition in America. The consequence of this to Colorado Springs is beneficial, and this retroaction of interest and the well known hospitality of Colorado gives to the Home an environment which will be as grateful to the inmates as it is desirable for the conduct of the institute itself.

The St. Louis room, furnished by the typographical union of St. Louis, from its character, will have the honor of being the first room visited in almost every instance. It is the reception room and office of the superintendent, for which purpose it is most appropriately and handsomely furnished. It is situated immediately to the left on entering the building. A handsome combination bookcase and writing desk occupies one side of the room, and an elaborate oak roll-top desk is in place for the use of the superintendent. The center table and chairs are substantial in make and elegant in design, and the general furnishings of the large and well-lighted room are rich and tasteful.

Crossing to the opposite side of the hallway we enter the memorial parlors of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. All that good taste can dictate and supply is exemplified in the furnishings of these parlors, and the quiet richness of effect is added to by

an air of comfort and restfulness which pervades the whole arrangement of the rooms.

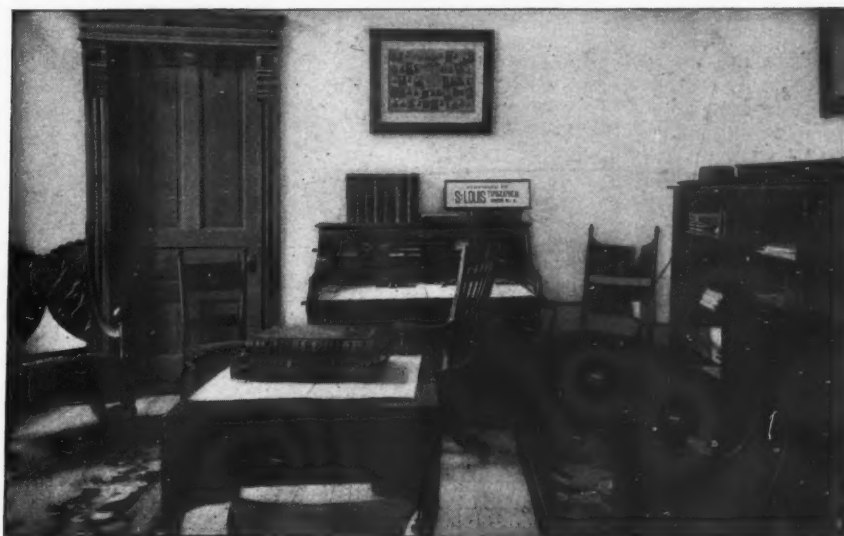
Situated between these memorial parlors and the San Francisco room is "The Henry Ledyard Room." Henry Ledyard during his lifetime was always a most kind and helpful friend to young men. It was largely through his interest and zeal that the hospital at Newport, Rhode Island, in which city he made his home, was founded, and he was on the board of hospital trustees at the time of his death. He was a man of

large charity and practical philanthropy, and the perpetuation of his memory, jointly by his widow and his daughter, Mrs. H. L. Goddard, in this manner, is in keeping with Mr. Ledyard's life and character. The room bears all the marks of a woman's heedful care, and taste and comfort and durability has been attained in the furniture selected. The walls are covered with a warm-tinted drab cartridge paper, with a simple frieze of gold and green-blue figures meeting the picture molding of pine which matches the woodwork in the room. The Brussels carpet has the same colors on a groundwork of terra cotta and covers the whole floor. An iron bedstead enameled in white with brass trimmings is furnished with a hair mattress of the best quality, two pairs of woolen blankets, a Marseilles quilt, and for this two pairs of sheets and two pairs of pillow cases are provided. On the table, covered with a light terra-cotta cloth, is an ink-

stand, pen and pencil and a Bagster bible, in which is the inscription :

In Memory of
Henry Ledyard, of Newport, R. I.
May 12, 1892.
"I was sick and ye visited me."

A handsome chiffonier with mirror and a washstand, all of oak ; two wicker chairs, one a rocker and the other an arm chair,



ST. LOUIS ROOM.

are well chosen for their comfortable shapes ; and a light chair is added which can be used at the desk — a combination of writing desk and bookcase. A scrap basket, candlestick, matchbox and a dainty pitcher for ice water, all have their mission in making the room homelike. Four simply framed

autotypes hang on the wall. The windows are draped with pretty curtains—white, with roses and lilies spread over the ground, which soften the light from the western windows but do not darken the room, and many other little details have been added to make the surroundings cheerful and attractive.

Situated at the southeast end of the building is a room bearing a name dear to every southern heart—the Jefferson Davis room—furnished as a memorial by his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Hayes, of Colorado Springs. Replying to a letter requesting



MRS. J. A. HAYES.

the privilege of publishing the portrait shown herewith, Mrs. Hayes writes: "Allow me to thank you and express my admiration for your magazine. The illustrations interest me especially. I think I have rarely seen any so soft and yet so clear. * * * It is very gratifying to me to feel I have given pleasure to the printers, as you so kindly assure me is the case, for I should find it hard to express the pleasure it has given me to be in any way, however small, connected with so grand an undertaking. I have desired to make everything as pretty, as comfortable and as lasting as if the room had been prepared for my dear father's personal use, and I added a silver plate to the door, bearing his honored name, in the hope that long after I had passed away some weary printer might bless the name of Jefferson Davis for the comfort it has brought to him." The pansy,

embroidered white muslin, and the bureau scarf, etc., are embroidered in pale gold color. The flowers with which the room was decorated on the day of dedication were pansies of unusual size and beauty, which Mrs. Hayes herself raised out of doors in a frame without artificial heat, and had bloomed all winter in the glorious Colorado sunshine.

The other rooms illustrated require no verbal description beyond saying that the equipments of all departments are of the latest and most approved description.

Each room furnished by the trustees contains an adjustable iron bed, good woven wire mattress and an excellent hair mattress, rocker and ordinary chair, two rugs, commode with looking glass, spring-edge couch, washbowl, pitcher, comb, brush, etc.

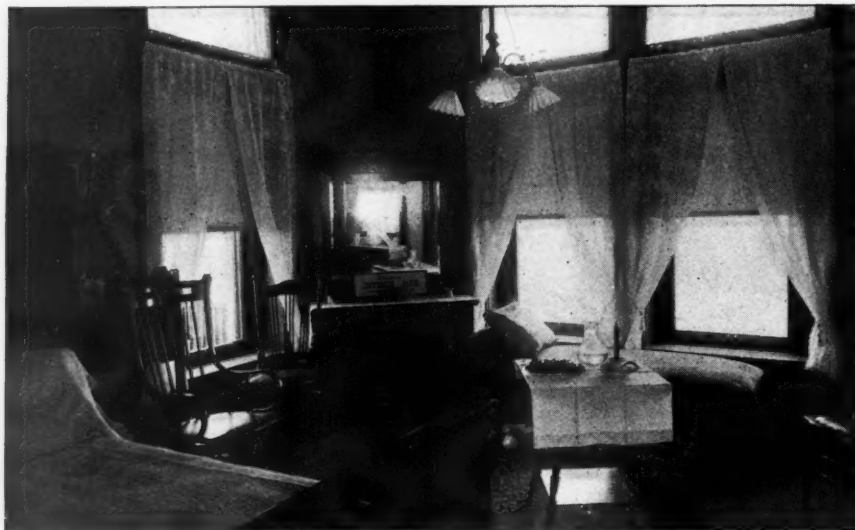
A large hotel range is placed in the kitchen, connecting with an eighty-gallon hot-water tank. In the dining room are nine oak tables five feet square, each easily accommodating eight cane seat, oak, high-back dining-room chairs. The crockery is of light weight white china of an excellent quality and good assortment, and the silverware is of the best quality of plated goods.

The linen or napery is all of best quality. Hand towels, roller towels, dish towels and towels for glassware, large and small sized sheets for the double and single beds, pillow slips and white Marseilles spreads and comforters and blankets. Satin damask tablecloths and napkins fill the linen closets, all of which was selected by Mrs. F. S. Pelton, and her interest in the Home was further manifested by her doing gratuitously the very large amount of sewing in connection therewith.

All the window shades are of a light amber color and harmonize nicely with the building both inside and outside. Cuspidors are placed throughout the building, and the halls and stairways are carpeted. In the assembly room are large reading and writing tables, chairs, etc., and large arm chairs and rockers are scattered about the porches.

After viewing all of these matters and meeting the hospitable people with whom the lot of many printers will be cast, with the words of President Lunt of the Chamber of Commerce in remembrance: "We esteem it an honor to welcome you to the consummation of this noble charity upon the birthday of one whose generosity knows no race or country. We welcome you—not to a passing pleasure, but to the foundation of a charity whose beneficial, far-reaching results cannot be adequately foretold. The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is no local undertaking, confined to a narrow section or favored few, but is as broad as the spirit of the nineteenth century, and marks an epoch of generous devotion and true nobility. At the gateway to our mountains it will stand, a splendid monument to generosity and affectionate consideration for

the unfortunate. Once again, therefore, we welcome you. We welcome the printers—the country over—whose philanthropic sacrifices are evidenced by every brick and stone of this their home. We welcome all, but thrice gladly do we welcome him whose loving, generous heart has made possible this kindly charity." With such words, I say, in remembrance, one's thoughts flow back to the fountain-head of it all—George W. Childs—a practical business man with a generous, noble heart, who recognizes the needs of humanity, and in his way does the best he can to better the world and make those people happier with whom he comes in contact; whose charity begins at home among those by whom he is surrounded, and whose involuntary acts of kindness have won him universal love and reverence.



JEFFERSON DAVIS ROOM.

embroidered white muslin, and the bureau scarf, etc., are embroidered in pale gold color. The flowers with which the room was decorated on the day of dedication were pansies of unusual size and beauty, which Mrs. Hayes herself raised out of doors in a frame without artificial heat, and had bloomed all winter in the glorious Colorado sunshine.

The furniture consists of a handsome carved brown oak bed and bureau of exquisite design, the latter having an extra large beveled plate-glass mirror; the carpet and papering are in shades of yellow running into pale brown. A large Turkish lounge is covered in pale gold color, the pillow also of pale gold sprinkled over with pansies. Handsome oak chairs matching the other furniture are upholstered in soft brown leather. Over the desk hangs a full-length photograph of Jefferson Davis with his autograph attached. Several other pictures adorn the walls, representing fame, war, peace, music, art and poetry, in groups taken from celebrated pieces of statuary. The curtains are of

embroidered white muslin, and the bureau scarf, etc., are embroidered in pale gold color. The flowers with which the room was decorated on the day of dedication were pansies of unusual size and beauty, which Mrs. Hayes herself raised out of doors in a frame without artificial heat, and had bloomed all winter in the glorious Colorado sunshine.

THE DETROIT JOURNAL.

DETROIT, the metropolis of the State of Michigan, has numerous publications, and among these the *Detroit Journal* ranks as one of the foremost. It was established in September, 1883, and in its earlier days had its ups and downs as all papers have. The paper has been owned and conducted by different men at different times—a short time ago the paper coming into the possession of Hon. Thomas W. Palmer and William Livingstone, Jr., who once before were the owners. Mr. Livingstone's advent as a publisher was a guarantee that new life would be infused. In order to do this successfully it became evident that larger quarters must be secured, the old quarters being found very inadequate. For this purpose the five-story building on the southeast corner of Larned and Shelby streets was secured and fitted out for the growing demands of the paper.

On May 30 the paper was issued from its new and commodious quarters, and at the same time it was announced that thereafter the *Journal* would be a 1-cent paper, making it the cheapest as well as the best evening paper for the family, the business man, the workingman and the general reader. No abatement of this energy and enterprise will be permitted, the reduction in price having no bearing except an energizing one upon the high standard of excellence that it has attained.

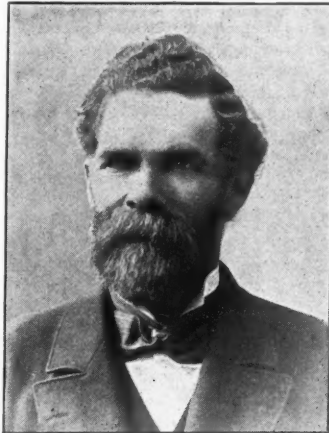
THE INLAND PRINTER takes pleasure in giving a description of the building and personnel, and asks the reader to accompany it on a tour of inspection. Entering on Larned street is the counting room, which is fitted up with black walnut counters and beveled glass and brass furnishings, ample room being provided for the officers and clerks. On the west end of the room is the spacious office of the business manager, A. H. Finn, a gentleman thoroughly fitted for this important position. Next comes the department of advertising, in charge of C. F. Remington, W. H. Merritt, Hale Manning and others.



A. H. FINN.

We enter next the circulation department, C. F. Berry, manager, and to the extreme end E. J. Palmer, bookkeeper and cashier, all being assisted by a competent corps of clerks.

The basement is devoted to the pressroom, which is large, well lighted and roomy. Two large Potter-Scott presses with the latest improvements are used for printing the paper, this department being looked after by N. Healey, pressman. Adjoining this room is a 75 horse-power engine which runs the machinery of the building, and an electric dynamo to furnish the light of the different departments. On the other end of the pressroom is the mailing room and the newsboys rooms which extend beneath the pavement. All these rooms are well lighted and thoroughly ventilated.



WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, JR.

On the fourth floor is quartered the editorial force, composed of some of the brightest newspaper men in the city, being men of experience, character and ability. The rooms where the editorial staff do their thinking and writing have all the conveniences necessary. In the corner is the room of the publisher, William Livingstone, Jr. Next to this is the room of Managing Editor W. J. Hunsacker. The balance of the staff are E. G. Holden, editorial writer; Harry A. Gregg, city editor; C. C. Cooper, state editor; John C. Lodge, sporting editor; H. M. Holmes, municipal reporter; John McGarry, court reporter; T. A. Elliott, criminal reporter; C. Fox, marine; S. N. Collins, reporter; E. B. Pillsbury, telegraph editor; John Barr, commercial editor; Miss Effie Kamman, society editor; Mrs. M. Prescott, household department. Thomas May, artist, also has a room on this floor. The *Journal* has the Associated and United Press dispatches and a large number of special correspondents throughout the state. Washington, New York and Chicago are also represented by able correspondents.

On the fifth floor is the composing room, which to many is the most interesting department of a newspaper. This is a room 50 by 40 feet in area, lighted from three sides and a large skylight, and well ventilated. It is the best arranged composing room in the city and is excelled by none in the whole country. Pierce N. Bland is in charge of this department. Mr. Bland has a practical idea of having a composing room what it should be, and the various methods of expediting matters are shown on every hand. There is an abundance of material on hand both in the news cases and in the ad. corner. The merchants of Detroit appreciate this fact and also the *Journal* as an advertising medium.

About twenty compositors are employed on an average and if necessary a larger number can work with ease. J. E. S. Phelps is proofreader.

Adjoining the composing room is the newspaper stereotyping room in charge of George H. Curtis. This department is generously fitted up, the power being furnished by an electric motor, run from a current generated from the dynamo in the basement. A hydraulic elevator and stairways connect the different floors and added to these is a complete system of call bells, speaking tubes, copy boxes, etc. On every floor there are well-equipped lavatories. Throughout the building the evidences of a thorough knowledge of newspaper requirements is manifested. And while no means are left unused to facilitate the dissemination of news the health and comfort of employes is evidently a paramount consideration. On the following page is shown an illustration of the exterior of the *Journal's* home.



PIERCE N. BLAND.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the *Tuscarawas Advocate*, of Tuscarawas, Ohio, from Mr. J. C. Bowers, foreman in charge, who deserves much credit for the results he has attained under adverse circumstances. In a letter accompanying the copy of the paper sent Mr. Bowers says: "I assumed charge of this office some two-and-a-half years ago, 'a green hand' with but small experience as a journeyman, but by careful study of THE INLAND PRINTER, the best instructor anyone can have, I have brought the paper to this success and have far surpassed older and more experienced men in jobwork. A printer cannot invest \$2 to better advantage."

THE PRESSMAN: HIS RELATION TO THE EMPLOYING PRINTER.

THE following remarks were made by Mr. Richard Ennis, president of St. Louis Typothetae, at the banquet of the International Pressmen's Union, St. Louis, June 23, 1892. A report of proceedings will appear in this journal later.

Of all workers under the "banner" of the "art preservative," the gentlemen who have charge of the power presses in the book and job printing offices of the United States and Canada are generally admitted to be the most essential. Their history in the past has been conservative, and for that reason they form the "keystone" of the arch which binds the employing printer to all the other branches of his business. From the ordinary mechanic who "pulled" a token an hour on a hand press forty-five years ago, through the wonderful advancement made in the manufacture of printing machinery, has been evolved the expert workman of the present day, who can turn from his press as many impressions in an hour as was formerly done in a day. Although the followers of this branch of printing are still known as "pressmen," yet the avocation is no longer an ordinary trade. It has almost grown to be an art, requiring superior manhood, reflection, appreciation of cause and effect, inborn taste, a knowledge of color-blending, and the faculty of under and over laying in order to produce uniformity of impression and proper artistic effect. In this direction there is as much difference in pressmen as exists between the house-painter and the scenic artist. For this avocation it also requires mechanical knowledge and moral manhood sufficient to do justice to the property under his care. In many cases a pressman has property under his management which, if not conscientiously treated, may cost more for repairs and wear and tear than the profits on the work he turns out for the establishment. As a rule pressmen are sober, conscientious, conservative men, and the employing printer feels that in them he has an element which cannot be moved by every whim and caprice that so often agitates other branches of the printing business. They have not been given to strikes in the past, and your deliberations at the convention now being held in St. Louis gives assurances of the position you may take in the future. A good pressman always commands his own figures; it is only the poor and inefficient workman who generally thinks it will help him to resort to extraordinary methods.

PECULIAR RELATIONS.

The pressman stands in a peculiar relation to the people who have large sums of money invested in the book and job printing business. As a rule they have no connection whatever with the innumerable small printing offices which do not use cylinder presses. The small offices are generally run by the proprietor and a few boys, and are independent of all trade rules as to wages or hours of labor. Generally they are not governed by competitive prices, or even the ruling figures obtained for job printing. Every large city in the country has innumerable small printing offices, which, through solicitation and personal acquaintance, control most of the light job printing of all the large cities. They are constantly multiplying, and will continue to do so as long as credit is cheap. In a recent trip to the Pacific slope, I was told that in one large city twenty new printing offices had been started in the past six months, and that only two power presses were included in the twenty establishments. This, too, was in one of the strongest labor towns of the country, where high wages and shorter hours

of labor prevail. This increase of new small offices was brought into existence by the inability of the larger offices to compete for the smaller class of work. The one could run with cheap labor ten to twelve hours a day. The other had to shorten the day, and consequently had to pay increased prices.

Therefore, gentlemen, in considering shorter hours of labor and increased wages, you have a serious problem to solve. Can it be done in the printing business without serious injury to those who have large amounts of money invested in the business—in most cases the result of a life's labor, supplemented by self denial and economy?

CLEARLY A COMPETITIVE BUSINESS.

It is a demonstrated fact, that of all avocations job printing is more of a competitive business than any other. Unlike the carpenter, or almost any other line of trade, job printing can be done at one competing point as well as the other. The State of Missouri will not pay one cent more for printing its Supreme Court decisions in St. Louis than it can have it done for in Columbia, where lower wages are paid to workmen. If our large wholesale houses cannot get low figures for their catalogue work in St.

Louis, they send it to eastern cities, or to country towns, where lower wages prevail. A great deal of law work now goes from St. Louis to Wisconsin, and other states, where low prices prevail; and even Chicago is now sending work to other points, owing to the ability to get it executed at lower rates than it could be done for at home. Indeed, it matters little whether the customer lives in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Denver or Boston. If he is dissatisfied with the prices asked by his local printer, he can get figures from the next competitive point by return mail. Besides, by the workings of our interstate commerce law, a citizen of one state can send his solicitor into another, and thus underbid his neighbor, especially if he has to give ten hours' pay for nine or eight hours' labor. And this is done in St. Louis today, and no doubt in all the large cities of the country.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

There is no sane man opposed to shorter hours of labor, whenever practicable. It will come in time; but not through strikes, and the spasmodic attempts made at its enforcement at isolated points. A case in point is Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The printers struck last October for nine hours' work with ten hours' pay. If they had succeeded

it would have simply driven all the best work out of the city to Cleveland, Buffalo, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and innumerable competing points in that vicinity, where the ordinary working hours, and consequently cheaper prices of labor, prevail. For the inauguration of such a reform Pittsburgh was the poorest point that could have been selected.

CONSERVATISM LOOKED FOR.

It is hoped that the pressmen of the country will act conservatively in the labor agitation that seems to engage the attention of all classes. Strikes result in no good, and their frequent occurrence only unsettle at least the employing printers and make them feel that the business is both precarious and unprofitable. Most of us would hail the advent of shorter hours of labor with joy, if it were practicable in our business. But there is hope. Great reforms should move slowly. The good men of the craft are coming closer together. Nine-tenths of the employing printers in our large cities have been journeymen printers, who feel for the welfare and happiness of their fellow-craftsmen, for the reason that they have worked longer hours for less prices than now prevail. The best plan to bring about a peaceable solution of shorter hours of labor and higher prices is for all the printing organizations in the country to unite in some plan whereby they can get a



THE DETROIT JOURNAL BUILDING.

majority of the employing printers at all competitive points to fall into line with them and sign an agreement to that effect. Then, if they are successful, all contention will cease.

MAGNITUDE OF THE JOB PRINTING INDUSTRY.

The job printing industry of the country is both large and important. Competition is keen and active, and profits are small; failures are frequent.

The United Typothetae of America, an organization of nearly nine hundred of the employing printers of the United States and Canada, represents over \$50,000,000 in the printing plants owned by members of the organization, and at least \$100,000,000 in the kindred branches of paper, stationery, lithographing, typefoundries, press building, ink manufacturers, roller makers and blank book machinery and material.

As a rule, only one member of a firm or company is counted in the list of membership, consequently it is estimated that the National Association represents and reflects the views of at least five thousand persons who have capital invested and are interested in the printing business. It is conceded that it is the largest and most influential body of employing printers ever organized in this or any other country, and its membership is steadily increasing.

The United Typothetae of America is organized for the purpose of developing a community of interest and a fraternal spirit among the master printers of the United States and Canada, and for the purpose of exchanging information and assisting each other when necessary. It is voluntary and not coercive. It does not propose to make arbitrary prices, rates or rules, or to make combinations against customers or the public, or to fix or regulate the wages of workmen, or to coerce unwilling members to the adoption of any measure they do not approve. It is based on the right of the individual as opposed to the arrogated rights of trade societies; and, while it disclaims any intent to assume an arbitrary control of the trade, either against customers, workmen or members, its members assert and will maintain the individual right to regulate their own affairs.

I have simply alluded to the United Typothetae of America to show the magnitude of the organization, and the amount of property that is constantly being depressed by prospective strikes and unreasonable demands. Strikes, at least among printers, should be discountenanced, and the employing printer will avoid them if possible. At present there is not a ripple of discontent. Printers are better paid than ever before, and there is plenty of work for competent hands. I am pleased to notice by your deliberations in convention, that you have no grievance to complain about, but have solely legislated for the better regulation of your own members. You have again shown that you are a conservative body of thinking men, and it is consequently to you that the employing printer looks for much peace and prosperity in the future.

Of one thing rest assured, the respectable employing-printers of the country are the friends of judiciously organized labor. In this free land redress of grievance underlies our constitution and laws. Indeed, it should be the birthright of humanity. The day is near at hand when full justice will be done to all who dwell among us, irrespective of condition or circumstance.

Wishing you God speed in all your undertakings, with a steady purpose to better the condition of humanity, let us all do our share in the glorious work of labor reform.

"Who withholds the hand of kindness
Ne'er deserves the name of man."

Wait the time when, by agitation and combination, we can bring about shorter hours of labor with increased pay. Rest assured, whenever this reform is practicable, the employing printer will take the lead.

Throughout the delivery of the address Mr. Ennis was frequently interrupted with applause, ending with cheers of approval amounting to an ovation. By unanimous consent he was requested to furnish the leading features of his address for publication.

NEWSPAPER FOREMAN'S ADVERTISEMENT TIME CHART.

Wesley B. Stark, foreman of the *Sun*, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, has had copyrighted a "Newspaper Foreman's Advertisement Time Chart," designed for the use of foremen and others connected with newspapers and magazines, to enable them to insert all advertisements correctly. The chart has been in use in the *Sun* office for more than a year, and it is said that not a single advertiser has had reason to complain of incorrect placing of advertising. The chart has just been completed and is now placed on the market. The claims of Mr. Stark for his chart are many. By its use it is an impossibility to make any errors of any kind in inserting advertisements in a paper. It keeps a correct record of all advertisements that do not appear regularly in each issue of a paper, as well as those which appear every time but not with the same electrotype. In addition to these important features it will show at a glance what electrotype of an advertiser appeared on any day throughout the year,

thus keeping an accurate record. Another prominent claim is that in a few minutes' time one can tell every day what ads are to be inserted, thus saving many hours of tedious work daily. The chart can also be used in the business office, thereby doing away with marking ads. They are made of silicate slate, and the marks on them can be erased at any time without injury to the chart. They are made in book form, each book containing a daily and weekly chart, either for use on a seven or six-day paper. Besides those made in a book form another is made for use in offices that only publish a weekly.

OPINIONS WANTED ON THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

The following circular letter has been issued from the office of the secretary of the United Typothetae of America to employing printers throughout the United States and Canada:

Office of the Secretary, United Typothetae of America, Richmond, Va., April 30, 1892. Dear Sir: At the last annual meeting of the United Typothetae of America the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the executive committee correspond with the local typothetae and employing printers not members of the Typothetae in places having a population of five thousand or more, requesting an expression of opinion upon the advisability and practicability of reducing the hours of labor to nine per day, and report to our next annual convention."

In accordance with which we have formulated the annexed list of questions, to which we invite your careful consideration, and will thank you for as full and explicit answer as it may please you to make to each question. Kindly mail same at your early convenience to Mr. Everett Waddey, secretary United Typothetae of America, Richmond, Virginia, and very much oblige. Yours truly, Amos Pettibone, C. S. Morehouse, William H. Bates, Theodore L. De Vinne, W. H. Woodward, A. M. Geesaman, W. S. Fish, W. A. Shepard, Everett Waddey, Executive Committee.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED TYPOTHEAE OF AMERICA TO OBTAIN AN EXPRESSION OF OPINION FROM THE TRADE IN REGARD TO THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE NINE-HOUR WORKDAY.

1. Have you been formally asked, by the workmen in your employ, or by any organized society, to consent to a nine-hour day?
2. Is any factory (not of the building trades) in your neighborhood working nine hours daily. If so, with what result?
3. Do you consider it practicable or advisable to make nine hours a day's work, without any reduction in wages?
4. Admitting that a nine-hour day would cause a loss of one-tenth of present production (which loss in many printing offices is greater than the present profit), could you recover this loss by increasing your rates or prices? Would the buyers of printed matter consent to the unavoidably higher prices?
5. How many employing printers in your city or neighborhood would probably consent to a nine-hour day? How many would probably refuse?
6. Would or would not a nine-hour day tend to divert business to the ten-hour offices?
7. Do you think it politic to offer a nine-hour day before a request for it has been formally and properly made?
8. Do you advise that this request, when made, should be conceded or refused or compromised?
9. Have you any practical suggestions to offer?

CAUTIOUSNESS.

Amos J. Cummings, in the New York *Sun*, relates the following story, told by John Allen, of Mississippi, on Holman, the great objector: As an illustration of Holman's cautiousness, it is said that he was going down Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, as a drove of sheep was coming up the street. He stopped to look at them. A member of the house, who was going by, placed his hand on his shoulder and said:

"Judge, those sheep appear to be sheared."

"Yes, yes," replied the judge, looking at them keenly through his glasses, "on this side they do; yes, yes, on this side."

It is nonsense to suppose that a "rusher" is a fast workman. The quiet, steady man accomplishes much more, and is happier and more acceptable to his companions. It is ridiculous, the idea that time is gained by throwing things around anyhow so that they are out of the way, whilst we get something off hand which excites our anxiety. Method never entails loss. It is nonsense to imagine that inferior labor is cheap because it is low-priced.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

E. S. BOYNTON, of Brooklyn, New York, has patented a porous printing block or plate for surface printing, composed of an alloy of zinc and aluminum. He claims for it all the advantages of both the lithographic stone and the zinc printing plate. Owing to its finely porous surface the use of the sand blast is not required. The old impression may be removed with pumice stone, leaving the surface in the same condition as before. It can readily receive by transfer pictures from the original grained plate.

Mr. Cleanning Paine, of New York city, has invented an improved check printing machine, for printing numbers on a ribbon of paper and then severing the same into small checks. The number is easily arranged, and an indicator enables the operator to tell what number the press is about to print. When the number is arranged, a single rotation of a hand crank prints and severs the check.

Figure 1 here given shows in side elevation the feeding mechanism for printing presses, patented by F. H. Van Loozen, of Cleveland, Ohio. The operation of the device can be easily

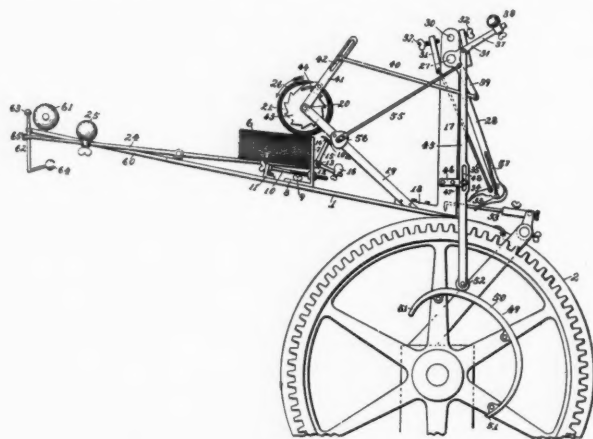


FIG. 1.

seen from the sketch. The pile of paper is carried by a pivoted counterbalanced arm, and is pressed against a rubber-covered roll which advances the top sheet so that it may be grasped by the fingers (33-34), which carry it to the clamping fingers upon the impression cylinder. The intercepting plate (14) prevents the feeding of more than one sheet at a time. Movement is imparted to the various parts at the proper time by a cam upon the impression cylinder.

George Calder, Jr., of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, received a patent covering certain improvements upon the matrix-making machine, patented by him something more than a year since. The improvements reside in the improved ways of actuating a valve-operating mechanism, for steadying the type-holder during the action of the hammer, for moving the matrix-supporting cylinder, for regulating the extent of its steps in the direction of the length of the line, and for insuring accurate alignment of impressions thereon.

Willis Mitchell, of Malden, Massachusetts, patented a press for forcing the soft paper down upon a form of type to obtain a matrix for making a stereotype plate. An electric heater beneath the bottom of the press rapidly dries the matrix when the impressions have been formed thereon, and thus the necessity of heating the type from beneath or removing the matrix to a special oven is avoided and considerable time saved.

The cut (Fig. 2) shows in vertical section a printing press patented by William B. Lawrence, of Columbus, Ohio, to embody improvements over the press formerly patented by him. The inking devices are provided with different colored inks, and one set of rollers contacts with each to supply ink to its proper

form, 13 or 8. Both forms are skeleton forms, and before the impression is taken the form 8 is advanced so that the printing faces of the latter enter the mortises of the former so as to be flush with the faces of the type carried by the stationary form.

In the usual form of device for feeding sheets of paper from a pile successively to a printing press, means are employed

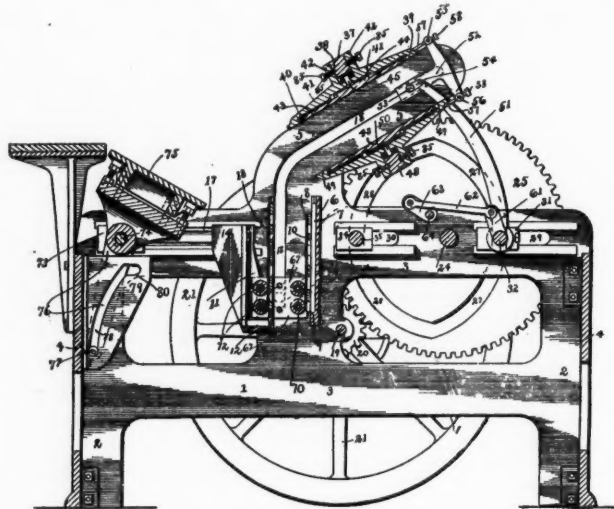


FIG. 2.

to automatically raise the pile as the sheets are fed off, a finger to hold and retain the pile in place and a carrier to convey the buckled or loosened top sheet forward. The buckling finger heretofore has had a backward and forward movement parallel with the rear edge of the sheet. In feeding some kinds of paper, however, it has been found desirable to buckle the sheet obliquely, and Mr. William Worners, of Poughkeepsie, New York, has received a patent upon an improved machine, in which the buckling finger may, when desired, be given this oblique movement.

The rotary press (Fig. 3) is the invention of Horace P. Thompson, of Brooklyn, New York. It is exceedingly simple in form, the paper being fed through beneath the cylinder, which carries the type locked thereto by means of bars extending through holes in the type, and then cut into sheets by the cam-operated cutter *f*. If desired, two inking devices may be employed, each supplied with a different colored ink. In such a case one set of rolls would be raised up out of contact with a portion of the cylinder while the other comes into play, and vice versa.

An efficient and simple side guide for printing and lithographic presses, the invention of Frederick C. Davis, of Austin, Texas, is shown in the cut, Fig. 4. A single support provided

upon each side with a guide *n* may be adjusted a short distance or entirely across the feed board, and so may be used either upon the right or left hand side of the press. By raising the cam-locking lever *D*, the guide may be moved quickly to its approximate position, and then the guide accurately adjusted by the ratchet wheel *h*.

Herman Ihlenberg, of Philadelphia, received two patents covering designs for fonts of type.

A series of four patents on matrix-making machines were granted on May 31 to Charles Lears, of Evanston, Illinois. The key-operated type dies are arranged in the periphery of a continuously rotating wheel. They are forced one by one into the

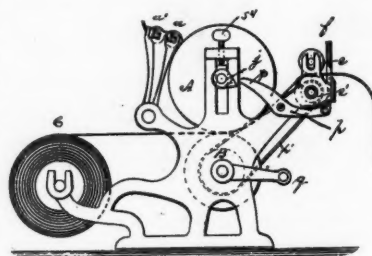


FIG. 3.

matrix material which is borne by a swinging carrier adapted to be locked to and move with the die wheel during the making of the impression.

John Mullaly and L. L. Bullock, of New York, propose to substitute aluminum for stone for surface printing. They claim that they are able to regulate the density of porosity of the plate during its manufacture, and hence can suit the surface of the plate to the requirements of the work.

Louis K. Johnson, of Brooklyn, New York, received two patents, both of which were assigned to the Alder Type Machine

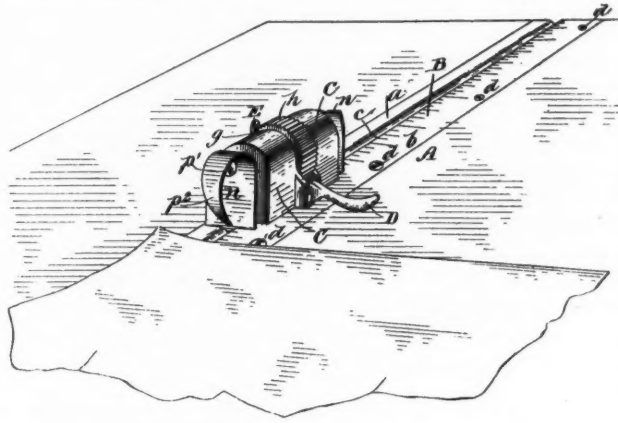


FIG. 4.

Company, one for a "slug" for type-containing channels, and the other for type-distributing apparatus. The slug intended for use either in advance of or behind a row of type in a channel, has an expansible side and a contractor to regulate the tension. The device intended for use in ending up type in a distributing machine, consists of a wide inclined receiving plate and a converging type conduit arranged at an obtuse angle thereto, the lower edge of said receiving plate at its juncture with the conduit being substantially horizontal. It receives the type flatwise and ends it up.

"NINE HINTS ON PRINTING."

James Beale, printer, 719 Sansom street, Philadelphia, has issued a neat little booklet entitled "Nine Hints on Printing." It is attractive typographically. The hints are as follows:

Hint 1. Hold your order until the very last moment, then rush the printer. This invariably produces "an A 1 job."

Hint 2. It is a mistaken idea that "copy" should be plainly written. A reputable printer is able to decipher hieroglyphics without any Rosetta Stone.

Hint 3. Never adopt any suggestion made by the printer. He is too apt to cling to antique precedents. Progress is not in his lexicon.

Hint 4. Always demand a discount from the estimated price. Most of the craft are in business merely for love of the art.

Hint 5. Be sure to insist on choosing your own display lines. You thus insure unique and startling effects.

Hint 6. Never inspect a proof submitted to you. You are not the printer's proofreader.

Hint 7. Always add "a little more matter" to the proof. It invariably adds to the symmetry of the job.

Hint 8. Never pay cash for your work. It encourages unthrifty habits in the printer.

Hint 9. Occupy leisure moments in getting estimates on mythical jobs. This keeps ennui from the printer and gives him occupation.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS R. WARD, of J. B. Lyons' state printing establishment, at Albany, New York, dissatisfied with the settlement of the short strike which occurred recently in that office, has resigned.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

W. G. SAINSBURY, Montague, Michigan. General work of medium grade.

W. D. CHRISTMAN, Fredonia, Kansas. General work of first-class merit.

THOMAS P. NICHOLS, Lynn, Massachusetts. Samples of cut work of a high grade.

"PICKETT, the Printer," Lynchburg, Virginia, samples of bookwork of medium grade.

WALTER N. CRAWFORD, foreman, *Eagle*, Vinton, Iowa. Specimens of general work of average merit.

CHARLES F. HOSER, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, submits a sample of advertising blotter of superior quality.

CAMPBELL & HANSCOM, Lowell, Massachusetts, submit samples of general work of neat and tasteful execution.

FRANK MABIN, printer, Plymouth, England. Samples of society work in colors and bronzes, of but indifferent merit.

FERGUSON & MITCHELL, Melbourne, Australia. Lithographed and printed calendars of handsome design and good execution.

MARTIN MUTSCHLER, foreman, the *Perham Bulletin*, Perham, Minnesota. Souvenir programme of attractive design and good execution.

J. T. CASSEL, Kearney, Nebraska, submits a large assortment of everyday work with several samples of bookwork, all of average merit.

JOHN FLAGG, San Bernardino, California. Embossed and color work in business and souvenir cards of first-class execution and unique design.

H. T. & C. E. SCHOLL, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Business card and advertising pamphlet in tints and colors. Chaste in design and tasteful in coloring.

MESSRS. RAYNOR & TAYLOR, printers, Detroit, Michigan, well sustain their reputation by a souvenir record of St. Mary's hospital recently printed by them.

W. B. CROMBIE, Lincoln, Nebraska. Assortment of general jobwork; good taste in design, and thoroughness in execution characterize the samples throughout.

JAMES SKINNER, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Samples of business cards and menu of creditable execution. A more careful use of ornamentation would improve the work.

JOHN CHRISTIE, printer, Duluth, Minnesota. Advertising blotter of creditable execution, but spoiled by the line "book and job printer." Mr. Christie should study colors a little.

HARRY E. SPENCER, foreman of the *Ionian Sentinel*, Ionia, Michigan, submits a little booklet entitled "Points on Printing," well designed, tasteful in coloring and well executed.

"A FEW TYPOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS," is the title of a sample book of jobwork issued by W. Vaughan, printer, Boston, Massachusetts. The samples are of good design and well printed.

McCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota. Assortment of general jobwork; many specimens in tints and colors which well sustain the reputation of the firm for doing first class work.

A. J. WATERS, foreman, the *Citrograph*, Redlands, California. General work, neat, clean and tasteful. The office business card in bronze, tints and colors is a most attractive piece of work.

"EVANS, the Printer," Alleghany, Pennsylvania, sends samples of advertising stationery; the designs are bright and original, the coloring in excellent taste and the execution of a very high grade.

FROM H. L. Blanchard, foreman job department Marysville *Daily Appeal*, Marysville, California, we have received a copy of the souvenir of the counties of Yuba and Sutter, issued to the

visiting members of the National Press Association. Beyond some minor defects the work is very creditable. The business card of the Appeal Publishing Company is a very tasteful piece of color work.

F. S. LANG, with H. N. Farey & Co., Pasadena, California, sends samples of business cards, society and embossed printing; good taste in coloring and design and thorough workmanship characterize the work.

THE Renner Printing House, Hastings, Nebraska, sends a specimen of their work in the form of a programme for the George Eliot Club, of Hastings. It is characterized by neatness, simplicity and good taste.

THE June issue of "Our Occasional" issued by the Cincinnati Typefoundry is out, and a copy has reached this office. The samples shown in this number are different faces of two letters; no job faces being shown.

J. M. GOUGHNOUR, publisher and printer, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, submits a programme of the second annual banquet of Johnston Lodge No. 175 B. P. O. Elks, together with a firm billhead. The work is very creditable.

WILL H. WHITE, Cleveland, Ohio. Souvenir the Brush Electric Company. The work is the product of the Matthews-Northrup Company, of Buffalo, New York, and reflects credit on all concerned in its varied departments.

H. J. DARROW, Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Programme of high school commencement, of creditable execution. Curved lines are objectionable in such case. Use ornaments sparingly. Let simplicity and strength of design be your object.

THE Galesburg Printing Company, of Galesburg, Illinois, submit a sample of their work, in the form of a souvenir for the years 1891 and 1892, of Knox College. Numerous half-tones and photogravures illustrate the work, all excellently printed; the letterpress of the work is commendable.

F. H. MCCABE, Logan, Iowa, sends sample of a commencement programme for the Logan high school. The work is cleanly and neatly printed, but we would suggest to Mr. McCabe that a little more harmonious selection of type faces would have improved the title page considerably.

THE HAMILTON PRINTING COMPANY, Topeka, Kansas. Samples of bookwork in the form of twenty-sixth annual catalogue of the University of Kansas, the composition of which is of a very high grade, and the presswork all that could be desired; the numerous half-tones are well executed.

FROM P. B. Medler, Montpelier, Vermont, we have received a copy of the menu for the banquet of the Vermont Bar Association, printed at the *Argus Patriot* office, under the supervision of the foreman, Mr. George Blair. The design and coloring of the work is in excellent taste, and the execution well high perfect.

THE Canadian Photo-Engraving Bureau, 16 Adelaide street West, Toronto, Ontario, have issued an interesting catalogue of photo-engravings and linework. The engravings are well executed, and are convincing that Messrs. Moore & Alexander, the proprietors, are amply able to meet the requirements of their customers.

W. C. THOMAS, business manager, *Sheboygan County News*, Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, submits samples of printing in plain and fancy styles from the job department. In consideration of Mr. Thomas' explanation that the experience of the operators was to a large extent picked up, the samples are praiseworthy.

C. E. JENKINS, "press boy" for E. H. Freeman, of Los Angeles, California, has sent us a very unique specimen that certainly deserves more than passing mention. The main portion of the work is printed upon cardboard, the inner leaves being of paper, and attached to the inside of back cover is a small envelope containing miniature samples of letterheads,

billheads, cards and programs. Upon the front cover appears a very highly colored embossed design, which cannot readily be described in a notice of this kind, and must be seen to be appreciated. The die cutting on the work is done entirely with brass rule. Printed as it is in harmonious colors and neatly tied with blue ribbon, it certainly makes a most attractive announcement.

FROM W. B. Powell, foreman of poster department of the Laning Printing Company, of Norwalk, Ohio, but formerly with the Will S. Marshall Printing Company, of Lexington, Kentucky, we have received several samples of printing in tints, colors and bronzes; the tint-blocks being prepared from cardboard. The work is tastefully and artistically designed and colored and well printed.

WE are indebted to the Enterprise Steam Print, of San Angelo, Texas, for a copy of the fourth annual premium list of the Concho Valley Fair Association. The cover design is creditable. The advertisements in the book, however, are tasteless in composition, having a jumbled appearance; the letterpress is poor, the presswork wretched, and the discordant assortment of type faces is made to look still more objectionable from the amount of tawdry ornamentation used.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. C. G., Kansas City, Missouri, asks criticism of presswork on monthly magazine. *Answer.*—The letterpress is well done. The cover is low in the center and should be built up. The ink on the half-tone is too stiff and peels on the heavy parts. The high lights are filled up, which may be caused by deposits of ink or the etching is not deep enough.

A. H. W., Lexington, Kentucky, sends samples of jobwork, explaining that he is a pressman and never set a complete job before, and asks, "Do you think I have got the sand to make a good job printer? If so, I will follow it up." *Answer.*—It is a duty that every workman owes himself to learn everything in his power, and the undoubted evidence of ability in the work submitted renders it incumbent on A. H. W. to pursue all avenues of study in the craft.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: George N. Raymond, *Daily Herald*, Durango, Colorado; J. Seemann, of Seemann & Peters, printers, Saginaw, Michigan; B. J. Lowrey, secretary Michigan State Press Association, Howard City, Michigan; Charles F. Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky; George B. Chase, publisher *Herald*, Bliss, New York; James J. Kew, *Monetary Times*, Toronto, Ontario; Daniel F. Dawson, Buffalo, New York; James N. Hull, with Woodward, Tiernan & Co., St. Louis, Missouri; E. B. Bird, designer, Dorchester, Massachusetts; E. H. Cottrell, of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York; H. S. Mitchell, of C. H. Terry & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. L. Robinette, state printing office, Sacramento, California; A. C. Nisson, Commonwealth Company, New Westminster, British Columbia; C. D. Mackay, J. L. Morrison Company, New York; O. L. Smith, the Smith-Brooks Printing Company, Denver, Colorado; W. S. Russell, *Gazette*, Kansas City, Missouri; Frank B. Wiborg, The Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. D. Brown, of Brown, Treacy & Co., St. Paul, Minnesota; Jackson Blizard, Toronto, Ontario; J. W. Davis, with C. P. Byrd, Atlanta, Georgia; Samuel Rees, Rees Printing Company, Omaha, Nebraska; C. T. Van Gorder, Elgin, Illinois; Joseph A. Black, pressman delegate, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota; S. M. Hunt, Springfield, Massachusetts; M. S. Burnett, with Watters-Talbot Printing Company, Des Moines, Iowa; S. D. Perry, Bushnell, Illinois; J. West Goodwin, the *Bazoo*, Sedalia, Missouri; J. Hornstein, *Democrat*, Boone, Iowa; John W. O'Neill, Cameron Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Cyrus Field Willard, the *Globe*, Boston, Massachusetts.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE J. L. Morrison Company has secured quarters in the Caxton building, and will carry a full line of the "Perfection" stitchers and wire.

MR. M. J. CARROLL has assumed the editorship of Hollister's *Eight-Hour Herald*. The paper is meeting with popular favor and evidently has a bright future.

M. A. FOUNTAIN & Co., the printers, announce their removal from 5 Wabash avenue to Nos. 22 to 26 Randolph street, where they have better facilities than at the old stand.

THE offices of the secretary-treasurer, recording and financial secretary and organizer, of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, have been removed to 122 Fifth avenue, room 13, Mail building.

At the regular monthly meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, June 26, thirty-five new members were initiated—among them being four ladies. The names of twenty-one applicants for membership were read and referred to the business committee.

THE Braun Illustrating Company, photo-engravers, now have an office in the Temple, corner of Monroe and La Salle streets, their works being at 87 to 93 South Jefferson street. Mr. Carl Nemethy, formerly manager of the Photo-tint Engraving Company, is now connected with this firm.

W. A. FOWLER & Co., dealers in paper, formerly at 179 Monroe street, have just moved to new quarters at 212 and 214 Monroe street, where they occupy the first floor and basement. They carry a full line of book, news, writing, cardboard, cover, envelopes, document manilas, etc., and with their largely increased space look for a better trade even than they had at the old stand.

AMONG Chicago's visitors last month was Mr. Moritz Behrend, a partner of Prince Bismarck in the paper mill plant at Varzin, Germany. Mr. Behrend is finding his visit to America full of interest and pleasure. While he is much interested in the progress of papermaking, he is also pleased at the growth of the country, and especially Chicago, the World's Fair city. While in Chicago he visited the exposition grounds, and expressed wonder and satisfaction at the outlook.

MR. ARTHUR J. WORSLEY has been the blushing recipient of the congratulations of his fellow employes of the Henry O. Shepard Company's composing rooms. Miss Matilda J. Winter, of St. Thomas, Ontario, and Mr. Worsley were married on June 14, at 196 Erie street, Chicago, Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of St. James Episcopal church, officiating. Mr. Paul W. Heermans acted as groomsmen and Miss Lillian Elliott as bridesmaid. THE INLAND PRINTER tenders its congratulations.

THE St. Louis Printing Ink Works, B. Thalmann, proprietor, have issued a circular to the printers of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and elsewhere stating that they have opened a branch office at room 1, 415 Dearborn street, Chicago, where they will carry a full and complete stock of printing and lithographing inks, spot oils, varnishes and bronze powders. The office will be under the management of Mr. A. P. Daly, who is well and favorably known to the trade in all parts of the country. With this branch in Chicago the firm anticipates a large increase in its orders for inks in the West.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Hollister Brothers, "the eight-hour printers," for a very neat copy of the constitution and by-laws of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16. A list of officers and delegates since organization occupies the back pages of the book, the whole suitably indexed. It would be a very handy compilation in any dress, but the Messrs. Hollister have displayed their usual good taste in its get-up. Printed in plain, readable type on good paper, it is bound in flexible leather with rounded corners, suitable for the pocket. The seal of the union is embossed in gold on the

front cover, and altogether the handy little volume presents a most attractive appearance.

ON Thursday, June 23, *The Inter Ocean* issued an eight-page illustrated supplement printed in four colors, on a fast web perfecting press, and it is proposed to publish a color supplement regularly every Sunday after that date. The printing of a sheet of this kind marks a new era in illustrated journalism in the West, and is certainly an achievement which the proprietors of the paper may well feel proud of. The press on which the supplement is printed is the invention of Mr. Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, the well known inventor of perfecting presses and printing machinery in general.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

WATERBURY (Conn.) Typographical Union, No. 282, has disbanded and surrendered its charter.

L. G. A. STRAUBE, of the Franklin Printing Company, of Los Angeles, California, has disposed of his interests in that firm to Frank Mauricio.

GREAT preparations have been made for the picnic of Milwaukee Typographical Union, No. 23, to be held at the Shooting park on Sunday, July 31. Governor Peck has signified his intention of attending.

CREAM CITY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 23, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has contracted a three years' lease for a new hall, on Oneida and Front streets, opposite the German theater. The hall will be furnished in the most approved style, and sublet to the different labor organizations of the city.

THAT useful instrument, the gavel, which was wielded by President Prescott at the convention, is the property of Mr. C. S. Dodge, foreman of the Boston *Globe's* composing room. The gavel is an ivory one, handsomely mounted with silver, and was presented to Mr. Dodge by compositors of the *Globe*. Mr. Dodge, as president of Boston Typographical Union, No. 12, used the gavel on the Sunday following its presentation at a meeting of Union No. 12, and two weeks later his wife, who is president of the National Section Cadets of Temperance, rapped for order with it in Baltimore at the annual convention of the cadets.

THE London, England, Polytechnic has already booked more than eight hundred for the World's Fair tour which it has undertaken to manage for English artisans, and the number is being increased daily. These excursionists will visit the Exposition and incidentally see the sights of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and Niagara Falls, on a total expense, including transportation both ways, of about \$125. They will be comfortably lodged, while in Chicago, in D. L. Moody's Bible Institute, and in barracks on a block of ground belonging to Marshall Field, the use of which accommodations has been donated by the gentleman named.

NORWALK, Ohio, is a little city of eight thousand inhabitants, and noted the country over for its Fair Publishing House, whose imprint graces eight-tenths of the fair work done in the United States. The season is just on, and the house employs as many as two hundred hands, doing a general printing and lithograph business. A safety ticket, the invention of Mr. J. F. Laning, has a 20,000,000 sale each year. The plant comprises eight cylinder presses, seventeen platens, a ticket press, folders, rulers, embossing machine, lithograph press, die machines, etc., and a new lithograph and engraving department. Job printers average \$13.50 a week. Business good, prospects the best. During the season good printers are in demand. Outside of this are four other job offices, two daily newspapers and four weeklies. There is no typographical union.

THE international typographical congress will meet at Berne, Switzerland, in August, when among other questions to be considered will be the employment of females in printeries;

the limitations of the hours of labor; the minimum salaries; the regulation of the number of apprentices. These will be but a few of the many subjects to be brought under the notice of the congress, which are suggested for the amelioration of the condition of the European printers. The *Archives de l'Imprimerie* says: "People often find it easier to demand of the state what they could easier obtain by combination, and the state finds itself in the position of the nurse of the child crying for the moon and promises to give it in order to obtain tranquillity. The ancient axiom *Aide toi toi même*, is very applicable in such matters, for the printers would find it much easier to make regulations and enforce them than to persuade someone else to do it for them."

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

A FEW of our contemporaries seem to be misinformed as to the plans of the D. Lothrop Company, the well-known publishers of Boston, when they report some contemplated changes (owing to the death of Mr. D. Lothrop) in its management. The company desires to say that all such reports are entirely without foundation. There are no contemplated changes, and everything is to go on as usual, carrying out the future plans for the house as laid down and conducted before his decease by Mr. D. Lothrop.

"How to make Printing Inks and Varnishes, Canceling Ink and Artists' Indestructible Ink" is the title of a little pamphlet published by George W. Small & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, a copy of which we have recently received. It is a work of fifty pages, giving formulæ and recipes for making all kinds of printing inks and varnishes, from news costing 3 cents per pound, to carmine that sells for \$32 per pound. We have not had an opportunity of testing any of the formulæ, but have been informed that every one has been thoroughly tried, and can be depended upon. The work is offered for \$5.

"A MAN AND A WOMAN," the recent work of Stanley Waterloo, is a novel which has many attractions to even more than the average reader. It is a modern novel, and the characters are very human. Mr. Waterloo describes the country as one who knows and loves it. He is a journalist of national reputation, and his profession has given him opportunities to study the class of men which his principal character, Mr. Grant Harlson, represents. Harlson, who is a somewhat massive young man, distinguishes himself in early life as a vanquisher of blacksnakes, and later as a vanquisher of women. There is a touch of the startling effects of Zola about the work. F. J. Schulte & Co., publishers, Chicago; paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.25.

THE SONG OF THE SWORD AND OTHER VERSES, by W. E. Henley.
Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.

Printed at the press of De Vinne, on immaculate paper, and bound in wine-colored muslin, Mr. Henley's last volume of verse is as concinnate an example of bookmaking as one should wish to see. Mr. Henley is fortunate in his American publishers. To Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons more than to any other New York publishers belongs the honor of giving due prominence and publicity to the younger school of English essayists and poets. When Mr. Henley's first book appeared in America under the modest title, "A Book of Verses," its author was hailed as a writer of great promise. The whole volume of his original work to date makes but three tiny books, and all these appeal to readers of cultivated taste. The latest volume contains some verse that could not readily be spared from our literature, possessing as it does great originality in thought and treatment. The lyrics are especially charming but quite unconventional in form. In another column the reader will find a selection or two from the "Song of the Sword," and these little snatches must make him eager to possess the book, portions of which, however, are quite as inscrutable as "The way of a bird in the sunshine!" or "The way of a man with a maid!"

PAPER TRADE NOTES.

THE Howard paper mill, at Menasha, Wisconsin, has been purchased by Oshkosh parties for \$125,000.

MESSRS. VERNON BROS. & Co., paper makers, 65 and 67 Duane street, New York, have adopted the plan of sending out samples of their book papers in the form of popular novels: Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and "The Heiress of Cameron Hall," by Laura Jean Libbey, being among the latest sent out by them. The firm is represented in Chicago by Mr. J. Herz, 226 La Salle street.

AT the annual meeting of the Keith Paper Company, of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, the following officers were elected: President, Alexander H. Rice; clerk and treasurer, C. M. Burnett; directors—Alexander H. Rice, Boston; Charles T. Crocker, Fitchburg; E. D. Jones, Pittsfield; A. Pagenstecher, New York; William H. Mairs, Brooklyn; Moses Bulkley, New York; George L. Pease, New York; C. M. Burnett, Turner's Falls.

THE hands in the finishing room at the Seymour Paper Mill, Windsor Locks, Connecticut, are on a strike because a Japanese who has been employed in another part of the mill for some time was given a job in the finishing room. The help in the room objected to his working in the room, and all but two of the fifteen employes there left after notifying the overseer that they should do so if the "Jap" was allowed to remain. The company refused to remove him.

THE Parsons Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, send samples of parchment deed for diplomas made in all sizes. For an artificial parchment this paper has no equal for the purpose intended. They also send samples of other Irish linen tracing paper for artists' use, and drawing paper made in three sizes, combining excellent quality with moderate prices. Their sample book of bond and bank-note papers is gotten up in excellent style; contains a fine line of samples and with its handsome steel-plate title page, makes a most attractive job.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *Hooper Hummer* is the alliterative title of a new weekly at Hooper, Nebraska.

THE *Southern Republican* is a new weekly recently issued at Birmingham, Alabama. W. F. Green, editor and proprietor.

THE *Illustrated Kentuckian* is a new literary and society journal, at Lexington, Kentucky, edited by Mrs. Eugenia Dunlap Potts.

W. A. SOUTHERLAND and Charles W. Hutchins have purchased a half interest in the *Evening Caucasian*, of Shreveport, Louisiana.

THE *Morning News*, of Wilmington, Delaware, will shortly put in a complete new printing outfit, but what firm will supply the materials has not yet been decided.

THE *Coloradan* is a new semi-monthly published in Denver, Colorado, by Messrs. Dillenback & Dove. Its typographical appearance is attractive, which is enhanced by numerous half-tone engravings.

B. F. BROWN has purchased an interest in the *Morning Journal*, of Hannibal, Missouri, and is performing the duties of local editor. Mr. Brown is also vice-president of the Journal Printing Company.

THE *Printer and Publisher* is another applicant for public patronage, issued by the J. B. McLean Publishing Company, of Toronto, Ontario. It contains much interesting matter, and will doubtless prove a success.

THE *Herald-Times*, of Gouverneur, New York, has been sold to Prof. M. R. Sackett, editor of the *Northern Tribune*, of Gouverneur. Mr. Horace G. Reynolds, the editor and proprietor of the *Herald-Times*, in the last edition published under

his ownership published a farewell to his employes, making particular mention of his foreman, Mr. Will L. Hough, who is well known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE *Patriot*, Jackson, Michigan, has lately placed a double-feed Dispatch press in its pressroom, a fast press having been demanded by the rapidly increasing circulation. A Dexter folder will also be added to the pressroom shortly.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the wedding souvenir of Miss Mollie Sherriff and F. S. Foster, editor of the *Messenger*, of Ellsworth, Kansas. The souvenir is a dainty affair, and from it we learn the happy pair were made one on June 8. Congratulations.

THERE has been much competition in the newspaper line in New Haven, Connecticut, especially between the *Evening Leader* and the *Morning Palladium*, two republican papers, both giving away copies of novels by several well-known writers with each copy of their paper, and scattering sample copies broadcast on almost every doorstep.

C. L. GOODRICH, editor and proprietor of the *Belize Independent*, Belize, British Honduras, being desirous of visiting the Worlds' Fair for several months in 1893, wishes to procure a trustworthy person to conduct the paper during his absence, or the newspaper plant and good will with the job and book department will be disposed of on good cash terms.

THE *Evening Union*, of Springfield, Massachusetts, was sold June 1, by Mr. Shipley, who owned a controlling interest, to a syndicate of wealthy republicans of that city, who propose to start a morning edition in connection with the present evening edition, beginning July 1. It will be a strict party organ. Mr. Shipley retires after thirty years of journalistic work. This will be the first rival of the *Republican* in its morning field.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Hoke Engraving Company, 910 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Missouri, have just issued a circular and price list of their Crown engraving plates, tools, etc.

L. G. REYNOLDS, general manager of the firm of Reynolds & Reynolds, stationers, Dayton, Ohio, has secured a patent on a neat device—a manifold copying arrangement. A fortune is in store for the inventor.

CHANDLER & PRICE, of Cleveland, Ohio, have just finished their new 12 by 18 press, which is said to be one of the finest machines they have ever built. There has been quite a demand for this size, and the firm will now be able to fill it. Our representative who called at their factory recently reports that the firm is doing an immense business.

THE Falconer Manufacturing Company, a wealthy wood-working concern, at Falconer, New York, are establishing a printing plant in connection with their business, intending to go into the manufacturing of advertising novelties, such as yard sticks, rulers, fans, etc. Their specially-built presses and other special machinery have been ordered.

THE job printing firm of J. E. Shipman & Co., of Springfield, Massachusetts, has been dissolved, Mr. Shipman retiring as a member. His business partner, James T. Ripley, has taken into partnership Joseph J. Rafter, formerly of Wells, Rafter & Co. The Weaver-Shipman Company will be the name of the new firm, and Mr. Shipman will remain in its employ.

THE Illinois Paper Company, of 181 Monroe street, Chicago, have just sent out a novelty in the way of blotting paper, which they call enamel blotting. It is made in a number of shades of color. The blotting side is a very good absorbent and the face has an enamel surface, upon which printing can be very well done. We predict quite a demand for this new stock.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Charles W. Bendernagel and George E. Deacon, under the firm name of Bendernagel & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on June

10, Mr. Deacon retiring therefrom. Mr. Bendernagel assumes all assets and liabilities, and will continue the business of manufacturing printers' rollers at 521 Minor street, Philadelphia under the name of Bendernagel & Co.

THE Seybold Machine Company, of Dayton, Ohio, have just issued a neat little pamphlet describing their machinery for printers, bookbinders, lithographers and paper box makers. The job is printed on laid linen paper, and with its imitation parchment cover printed in gilt and tied with silk floss, makes altogether an attractive piece of work, and is certainly in keeping with the character of the machinery which this firm turns out.

THE Duplex Color Disc Company, of 214 Monroe street, have recently made arrangements with the Toronto Typefoundry, of Toronto, Ontario, to represent them in the dominion of Canada, and that foundry will be able to fill all orders for this very popular device in the dominion. This arrangement will prove of great advantage to Canadian printers, and many, no doubt, will take advantage of it, as the delay and annoyance attending the sending of orders to the states will be avoided.

WE have received a copy of the specimen book of the National Printing Ink and Dry Color Company, manufacturers of printing and lithographic inks, dry colors, varnishes, etc., corner Austin avenue and Diller street, Chicago. The work contains samples of all the leading shades and colors of printing inks. This company has mills of the latest modern and improved designs, and every department is fitted up with the best mechanical appliances. Specimen copies of their book will be sent on request. On page 837 of this issue we show a sample of one of the colored inks made by this company.

WE have received from John Royle & Sons, Paterson, New Jersey, manufacturers of routing machines, routing cutters, drills, lathes, cabinet saws, etc., a neat little pamphlet of forty pages, called "Router Chips from Royle Machines," showing cuts of the various machines manufactured by the firm and giving extracts from testimonial letters received by the company and press notices from trade journals of established reputation, all testifying to the merits of the manufactures of this firm. A number of very appropriate quotations taken from various authors are scattered through the book, which adds to its attractiveness and aids in strengthening the arguments used to convince intended customers of the merits of all Royle's manufactures.

WE are informed by Messrs. T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, manufacturers of paper cutters, embossers, and bookbinders' machinery in general, of 25 Center street, New York, and 413 Dearborn street, Chicago, that they are having quite a number of calls for their machinery abroad. Printers and binders abroad are beginning to realize the fact that America leads in productions in this line of machinery, and are recognizing this fact by sending to America for their wares. Messrs. Sheridan have recently shipped to Nottingham, England, one of their 56-inch cutters, and have also sent two of their 48-inch machines to London, England, within the last month. Marcus Ward & Co., the well-known manufacturers of novelties in cards and stationery, are using a number of embossers and paper cutters made by this firm. It is certainly gratifying to note the fact that our British brothers are beginning to appreciate the excellence of American machinery.

THE Electro-Tint Engraving Company, formerly of 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have recently moved to new and very commodious quarters, at 1306 to 1310 Filbert street. In their new location they have double their former facilities and conveniences, and have one of the finest half-tone engraving establishments in the country. Being located between the two terminals of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading railroads, in a section of the city which promises to become a center for business, the move which they have just made will prove of the utmost advantage to them. We acknowledge

receipt of a very handsome specimen of half-tone work produced by this firm, called "Listening to the Fairies," a reproduction of a celebrated painting by C. Bodenhause, which certainly deserves great credit, not only for the excellence of the plate, but from its large size. It is printed in photo-brown upon a background of delicate stone color.

WE acknowledge a call a short time since from Mr. James G. Mosson, representing Messrs. Beit & Philippi, of Hamburg, Germany, and also the London & Provincial Printing Ink Company, of London. Mr. Mosson was making a tour of this country for the purpose of introducing the inks and varnishes manufactured by his company. We are indebted to him for a number of samples of work produced in Germany with the inks of his firm, among them a very elaborate calendar made in Leipsic, by Wezel & Naumann, which is an excellent example of what can be done in lithograph work in that country. It is made in the form of an easel, and has a very handsome picture between the calendar of each month, besides a little pocket on the back in which are contained samples of the various colors of ink made by the firm. Besides this Mr. Mosson favored us with sample books of half-tone inks in various colors, samples of special lithograph inks, and also a very handsome portfolio showing various grades of photogravures, as well as a handsome sample book showing various grades of wood cut inks in black. From the sample submitted, we are led to believe that the firm turns out an excellent line of material.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To remove rust from any finely-polished steel instruments, such as drawing or mathematical instruments, etc., polish the rust from the articles with flour of emery paper and gloss with crocus on leather.

MANY English surnames end in ford, ham (house), lea, ton (farm) and by (dwelling), from the old practice of naming persons after their native place. Aylesford, Grimston, Habersham and Ormsby are examples.

JOHN MARSHALL WOOD, who died in Springfield, Massachusetts, recently, was one of the oldest printers and proof-readers in the country, having been apprenticed to the printer's trade before 1830. Since 1858 he had been a proofreader for the Merriams, the dictionary publishers.

MR. HENRY LENCKE, of Reading, Pennsylvania, has recently invented a rotary ink-pump, a device to force printing ink through a hose directly from the barrel to the fountain. The pump is attached to the side of the barrel near the bottom, and a turn of the crank sends the ink through the hose into the fountain at the rate of twenty pounds a minute.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

Below is given a list of corporations, chartered recently, to do business in the line of printing and allied trades, with capital stock of each.

Acme Publishing Co., Seattle, Wash. \$10,000. To print and publish newspapers, periodicals, magazines and books, and carry on a general job printing business.

E. C. Allen & Co., Seattle, Wash. \$5,000. To do a general book and job printing business.

American Correspondence School of Art and Science, Port Huron, Mich. \$5,000. To print and publish text-books.

American Photographic Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J. \$2,000. To publish and sell photographic publications, etc.

American Publishing Co., Seattle, Wash. \$1,000. To do a general book and job printing business.

Anderson Printing & Publishing Co., Anderson, Ind. \$1,200. To carry on a general newspaper and job printing business.

Bankers' Art Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich. \$15,000. To engrave and publish art specialties.

Blackburg Printing and Publishing Co., Blackburg, S. C. \$6,000. To publish a newspaper and do a general printing, publishing and stationery business.

Bohemian Printing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. \$10,000. To do printing and publishing.

Britannica Publishing Co., New York city. \$100,000. To do printing, publishing, binding, etc.

Builder & Trader Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. \$12,000. To print and publish a paper or papers and periodicals, and do a general printing and publishing business.

Clark W. Bryan Co., Springfield, Mass. \$30,000. To carry on the business of printing, publishing, bookbinding, blank book making, etc.

T. E. Calkins Engraving Co., Chicago, Ill. \$3,000. To do wood, photo, half-tone, zinc and wax engraving, electrotyping and all process work pertaining to engraving business.

Cameron Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. \$48,000. To manufacture and sell printers' quoins and patented articles generally.

Catholic Universe Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio. \$10,000. To print and publish a Catholic newspaper, and do a general printing and publishing business.

Clark Publishing Co., Omaha, Neb. \$100,000. To manufacture, publish, buy and sell books, pamphlets and periodicals.

Central Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich. \$10,000. To do a general publishing and bookmaking business.

Cripple Creek Crusher Publishing Co., Cripple Creek, Colo. \$15,000. To print and publish a daily newspaper in Cripple Creek and do a general job printing business.

Colorado Catholic Publication Society, Denver, Colo. \$25,000. To print, publish and circulate a newspaper to be styled the *Colorado Catholic*, etc.

Commercial Publishing Co., Denver, Colo. \$10,000. To buy and sell printing apparatus and material, publish and circulate newspapers and carry on a general publishing and job printing business.

Cuyahoga Publishing Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. \$25,000. To publish books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, engravings, lithographs, etc.

Democrat Publishing Co., Missoula, Mont. \$25,000. To do a general printing and publishing business and establish, maintain, print and publish a paper.

Eagle Publishing Co., Argentine, Kan. \$2,000. To do general printing and publishing.

Enquirer Publishing Co., Clarksburg, W. Va. \$10,000. To publish a newspaper and do a general printing and binding business.

Enterprise Printing Co., Radford, Va. \$5,000. To publish and print newspapers.

Farmers' Tribune Co., Des Moines, Iowa. \$25,000. To publish newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, etc.

Franklin Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. \$20,000. To publish, print and sell newspapers and periodicals and do a general printing business.

Frankfort Publishing Co., Frankfort, Wash. \$20,000. To do a general printing and publishing business.

Gazette Printing and Publishing Co., Emporia, Kan. \$3,500. To do a general printing and publishing business.

Goodell Printing and Binding Co., West Superior, Wis. \$12,000. To do printing, binding and manufacturing of blank books and stationery.

F. M. Harley Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. \$5,000. To do a publishing and book business.

Helio Engraving Co., Newark, N. J. \$10,000. To manufacture and sell books and magazines, etc.

Herald Company, Huntington, W. Va. \$5,000. To do a general printing and publishing business.

Home Circle Publishing Co., Bloomington, Ill. \$15,000. To publish and carry on a newspaper called the *Home Circle* and do a job and general printing business.

Home Knowledge and Supply Co., San Francisco, Cal. \$100,000. To print, publish and manufacture books and supply members therewith.

Housewife Publishing Co., New York city, N. Y. \$100,000. To print, publish and sell newspapers, periodicals, magazines, books, etc.

Illinois Bank Note Company, Chicago, Ill. \$50,000. To do a general lithographing, engraving and printing business.

Inspector Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J. \$6,000. To carry on the business of book printing, engraving, electrotyping and lithographing, etc.

Journal of Commerce, New York city, N. Y. \$64,000. To publish the *Journal of Commerce* and to do a general printing business.

Journal of Orificial Surgery Co., Chicago, Ill. \$10,000. Furtherance of medical education and publication.

A. R. Keller Co., Philadelphia, Pa. \$125,000. To do a printing and publishing business.

Liberator Publishing Co., Dayton, O. \$10,000. To publish a daily and weekly prohibition newspaper, and do a general printing and publishing business.

Alfred Lindell & Co., Chicago, Ill. \$2,000. To do a general printing, binding and publishing business.

William Marley Co., Camden, N. J. \$15,000. To carry on the business of bookbinding.

McClure Publishing Co. (incorporated in W. Va.), New York city, N. Y. \$100,000. To do a publishing business.

McCook County Publishing Co., Salem, S. D. \$2,000. To do a general publishing and job business, and to publish a weekly newspaper.

McDonald & Gill Co., 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. \$25,000. To print and publish newspapers, periodicals, books and engravings, and buy and sell stationery and other similar articles.

Monmouth Republican Printing Co., Monmouth, Ill. \$7,000. To do a general printing and publishing business, also publish a newspaper at Monmouth called *Republican, Atlas and Advance*.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, JULY, 1892.

COMPILED FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AND CHANGED AND REVISED FROM DIRECT ADVICES FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

TOWN.	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION.				Hrs pr wk	REMARKS.
			Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork.	Time.		
Anniston.....Ala.	dull	better	32	27	32	\$15.00	60	
Birmingham.....Ala.	dull	fair	40	35	35 & 40	16.50	59	
Mobile.....Ala.	fair	poor	40	40	40	16.00	59	
Fort Smith.....Ark.	dull	not good	30	25	30	15.00	60	
Little Rock.....Ark.	good	not good	35	35	—	16.00	59	Papers non-union.
Victoria.....B. C.	good	good	50	45	45	21.00	53	coast for good union men.
Fresno.....Cal.	good	good	45	40	—	18.00	54	One of the best towns on Pacific
Los Angeles.....Cal.	very dull	quiet	45	40	—	20.00	54	Bookwork not done by piece.
Oakland.....Cal.	dull	good	45	40	40	18.00	59	Daily papers and job offices union.
Riverside.....Cal.	dull	dull	40	35	35	16 to 20	59	
San Diego.....Cal.	fair	fair	40	35	45	18.00	59	
San Francisco.....Cal.	dull	very poor	50	45	30	18.00	59	
San Jose.....Cal.	fair	fair	40	30	35	15 to 18	59	
Colorado Springs.....Colo.	good	poor	45	40	45	19.00	59	
Bridgeport.....Conn.	good	good	35	33½	35	12 to 15	59	
Hartford.....Conn.	good	fair	40	35	35	15.00	—	
New Haven.....Conn.	good	bright	40	35	35 to 40	15.00	59	[banded.
Waterbury.....Conn.	fair	good	35	25 & 30	35	12 to 15	59	Waterbury Union, No. 282, has dis-
Wilmington.....Del.	good	not so good	30	25	25	10 to 12	60	
Pensacola.....Fla.	fair	good	35	30	35	15.00	—	Town is full of subs.
Americus.....Ga.	good	good	25 & 27½	25 & 27½	25	10.50	59	[machines.
Macon.....Ga.	dull	discouraging	33½	30	—	15.00	59	The Telegraph has put in seven
Savannah.....Ga.	very good	flattering	37½	35	35	15.00	59	Good demand for first-class job
Honolulu.....H. I.	slightly improved	uncertain	60	50	50	20.00	53	printers.
Boise City.....Idaho.	fair	good	50	45	45	21.00	53	
Alton.....Ill.	fair	not good	—	25	28	12.00	—	
Aurora.....Ill.	fair	poor	30	25	25	10.00	59	
Bloomington.....Ill.	good	very good	27½	25 & 27½	\$13.50	13.50 to 18	59	
Cairo.....Ill.	good	good	31½	29	35	12.00	59	All offices are union.
Champaign.....Ill.	fair	fair	—	\$10.00	\$12	13.50	60	
Decatur.....Ill.	fair	uncertain	30	27½	27½	13.50	59	
Galesburg.....Ill.	good	fair	—	25	\$12 to 14	12 to 16.50	59	
Peoria.....Ill.	moderate	same	38	35	40	16.50 to 21	59	
Quincy.....Ill.	good	good	33½	30	30 & 33½	15.00	59	
Springfield.....Ill.	dull	fair	35	32	33½	15.00	59	
Fort Wayne.....Ind.	fair	fair	35	30	—	13.50	59	
Indianapolis.....Ind.	dull	dull	38	36	40	16.50	—	
Logansport.....Ind.	dull	not very good	28	23	28	12.00	59	
Marion.....Ind.	fair	fair	—	23	\$9 to 12	12.00	59	
Vincennes.....Ind.	good	better	\$9 to 11	\$9 to 11	—	11.00	—	
Burlington.....Iowa	fair	fair	30	25	30	14.00	—	[surrounding towns.
Cedar Rapids.....Iowa	fair	not good	30	28	25	12.00	52	City is full of half-learned boys from
Sioux City.....Iowa	fair	better	38	33½	35	14 to 16	59	
Atchison.....Kan.	fair	fair	30	25	—	15.00	60	
Hutchinson.....Kan.	good	fair	30	25	30	12.00	59	[paper, pays 25 cents.
Leavenworth.....Kan.	very dull	discouraging	30	25	30	15.00	59	Times, non-union, only morning
Frankfort.....Ky.	fair	fair	37	37	37	15.00	59	
Lexington.....Ky.	dull	very fair	33½	30	33½ & 35	14.00	59	
Baton Rouge.....La.	very good	good	40	40	40	18.00	59	
New Orleans.....La.	fair	fair	45	40	40	18.00	59	[reason of great floods.
Shreveport.....La.	very dull	discouraging	35	32½	35	18.00	54	Printing business total wreck by
Winnipeg.....Man.	good	not so good	37½	35	40	16 to 18	54	Overstocked with subs.
Boston.....Mass.	good	good	40 to 45	38	40	15.00	56	
Haverhill.....Mass.	fair	dull	—	22 & 27	25	12.00	59	
Springfield.....Mass.	fair	good	40	28 & 30	32	12 to 15	59	
Portland.....Me.	fair	good	30	25	25	14.00	—	
Bay City.....Mich.	fair	brighter	34	32	32	14.00	59	
Lansing.....Mich.	fair	poor	32	28	30	13.00	59	
Muskegon.....Mich.	dull	not encouraging	28	25	25	12 to 15	59	
Duluth.....Minn.	good	good	37	32	—	17.00	—	The News is now a union office.
St. Paul.....Minn.	fair	fair	42	37	35 to 43	16.00	—	
Hannibal.....Mo.	quiet	not encouraging	30	25	—	12 to 14	59	[week higher.
St. Louis.....Mo.	fair	fair	43	38	45	18.00	—	Night work in job offices \$6 per
Helena.....Mont.	fair	fair	50	45	50	24.00	53	
Durham.....N. C.	fair	fair	—	25	25	9 to 12.50	59	
Bismarck.....N. D.	dull	very encouraging	35	—	35	16.00	56	
Omaha.....Neb.	fair	fair	40	37	37	16 to 18	59	
Virginia City.....Nev.	very dull	may improve	65	65	65	28.00	—	
Paterson.....N. J.	good	favorable	35	25	30	12.00	59	
Trenton.....N. J.	good	fair	35	\$14	\$14 to 16	14 to 15	—	
Albany.....N. Y.	very good	good	40	35	38	15.00	59	
Binghamton.....N. Y.	fair	fair	28	25	25	12.00	59	
Glens Falls.....N. Y.	fair	fair	25	23	23	10 to 12	59	
Jamestown.....N. Y.	fair	fair	25	22	22	12.00	59	
Newburgh.....N. Y.	good	fair	—	27	27	12.00	59	
New York.....N. Y.	good	good	50	40	37 & 43	18.00	—	
Utica.....N. Y.	fair	good	35	31½	31½	12.50	59	
Watertown.....N. Y.	fair	slow	—	—	—	10.00	59	No piecework.
Akron.....Ohio	fair	fair	30	25	32	12.00	60	
Canton.....Ohio	fair	favorable	35	30	30	10 to 16	59	
Columbus.....Ohio	fair	good	35	33½	36 & 38	15.00	59	
Findlay.....Ohio	good	good	28	25	28	12.00	59	
Massillon.....Ohio	fair	fair	—	25	25	10 to 12	59	
Youngstown.....Ohio	good	good	37½	33½	33½	15.00	59	
Brantford.....Ont.	fair	fair	—	19	—	8.00	—	[mer and 58 hrs. in winter for \$10.50.
Hamilton.....Ont.	poor	poor	32	30	30	10.50	55	Job printers work 55 hrs. in sum-
Kingston.....Ont.	good	good	—	25	—	9.00	59	Plenty of men for the work.
London.....Ont.	dull	dull	30	28	28	9 & 10	56	
Ottawa.....Ont.	good	poor	—	33½	—	11 to 13	54	
Astoria.....Ore.	poor	poor	50	45	45	21.00	59	
Lancaster.....Pa.	very good	bright	\$10	\$9	28	10.00	59	Newspaper work not done by piece.
Philadelphia.....Pa.	medium	not encouraging	40	40	40	16.00	59	
Warren.....Pa.	dull	fair	—	25	25	12 to 14	59	
York.....Pa.	very dull	discouraging	28	25	25	9.00	—	Only one union paper.
Pawtucket.....R. I.	quiet	encouraging	—	—	—	14 to 18	58	L'Esperance, French Republican
Columbia.....S. C.	fair	not encouraging	40	40	40	15.00	54	[paper, closed to union.
Chattanooga.....Tenn.	dull	fair	35	33½	37½	15 to 19	59	
Gainesville.....Tex.	fair	same	30	25	25 & 30	12.00	59	
Waco.....Tex.	very dull	not flattering	37½	35	35	16.50	59	[hours per day.
Ogden.....Utah	very good	good	50	45	—	18.00	—	Bookwork not done by piece. Nine
Lynchburg.....Va.	fair	fair	30	30	30	12 to 15	—	come here.
Richmond.....Va.	very dull	not encouraging	40	40	40	16.00	58	Would not advise compositors to
Roanoke.....Va.	better than usual	very good	30	30	—	13.50 to 18	59	[the work.
Bellingham Bay.....Wash.	quiet	not bright	50	45	45	21.00	54	More than enough men here for
Spokane.....Wash.	dull	moderate	50	45	50	21.00	53	

OBITUARY.

MR. JOSEPH GREEN, secretary and treasurer of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, met with a shocking accident on May 31, which resulted in his death. Mr. Green was about to board a suburban train, which was to have taken him to his home on College Hill, when he was struck by a switch engine backing down on another track and thrown under the wheels, severing his right leg and arm from his body and crushing his ribs. He died two hours afterward, retaining consciousness to the last. Mr. Green was fifty-four years of age at the time of his decease, and had been connected with the above company for many years. He was universally loved and respected in business and social circles, and his numerous friends will be pained to learn of his sudden and tragic death.

The death is announced, on June 7, of Peter M. Quinn, for sixteen years a compositor on the *Daily Report*, of San Francisco, California, at the residence of his parents, of inflammatory rheumatism. The deceased was a sober and industrious young man, a clever workman, and one of the valued members of No. 21. He left a large circle of friends, with whom he was very popular.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, have just issued the largest and most complete specimen book of wood type ever gotten up. It contains 265 pages, and presents samples of all the various faces of type, border, rules, ornaments, etc., manufactured by the company, a number of pages being printed in colored ink. The growth of this concern has certainly been phenomenal, and this immense specimen book is indicative of the prosperity the company is now enjoying. As is well known to the trade in all parts of the country, the Hamilton Manufacturing Company can now furnish all the faces formerly made by the William H. Page Wood Type Company, that concern having been absorbed by the Hamilton Company. Orders for material can be sent to the Chicago office, 327 Dearborn street, or to the New York house, 16 and 18 Chambers street.

DE VINNE TYPE.

This popular face was cut and brought out by the Central Typefoundry, and like many of their splendid series has a host of imitations. Be sure that you get Central Typefoundry copper alloy make, if you want the original.

IRON STANDS.

Properly constructed iron stands should be used in every first-class office. The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, builds iron book and news stands at a very low figure.

A. D. FARMER & SON.

Our advertisement columns last month contained the notice of the dissolution of partnership of Messrs. Farmer, Little & Co., the well-known typefounders, and our readers will notice that the old advertisement of Farmer, Little & Co., on page 856 of this issue, now reads A. D. Farmer & Son. This "Old New York Typefoundry" was established in 1804, by one Elihu White, to whom, after some changes, the late firm succeeded about forty years ago. The termination of this long partnership has not been caused, we are happy to say, by the death or advancing years of any of the late partners, but is due solely to the differences which arose among them over the recent attempt of some of the principal typefounders of Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and New York to form a trust in order to raise the prices of printing materials, etc., after the usual manner of such combinations. Mr. Andrew Little and Mr. John

Bentley, two of the partners, were favorable to the proposed measure, which on the other hand was opposed by Messrs. A. D. and W. W. Farmer. The last named gentlemen (the senior and junior members of the firm) considered such action to be not only illegal, but opposed to sound business methods, and they declined to hand over their customers in the printing trade, from whom they had received so many favors, to the tender mercies of the proposed monopoly. The business will be carried on in future under the firm name of A. D. Farmer & Son, and will no doubt be characterized by increased enterprise and vigor, the management being now in the hands of men united in ideas and interests. Mr. A. D. Farmer is now probably the oldest, most experienced and best known type-founder in the United States yet actually engaged in the trade. His son, W. W. Farmer, is fully conversant with every detail of this very complex business, owing to his connection with the mechanical department of the foundry for many years before he became a member of the late firm. The name of the house has always been the synonym for honorable dealing, and it goes without saying that such must continue to be the case in time to come so long as the present partners have control. A notice of this firm would not be complete without some mention of its Chicago branch, located at 109 Quincy street, and in charge of Mr. Charles B. Ross, a gentleman well known among printers in all parts of the country. The great success of the firm in the West is due in no small measure to the energetic efforts of Mr. Ross. A full stock of all the various faces made by the firm are kept constantly on the shelves of the Chicago branch, and orders can be filled with the utmost promptness.

GET A NEW DRESS.

This advice can be properly given to half the daily papers in America; many of them are impossible to read.

The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, have just issued a specimen book of dresses for daily papers that no publisher or foreman should be without. Send for one and select a model dress.

PLAYING CARDS.

You can obtain a pack of best quality playing cards by sending 15 cents in postage to P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Illinois.

EVERY DAILY PAPER

Should have a copy of a pamphlet just issued by the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, showing model dresses of body letter. Send for one at once.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

A large, handsome map of the United States, mounted and suitable for office or home use, is issued by the Burlington route. Copies will be mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in postage by P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Illinois.

AMERICAN BRASS TYPE

For binders' use is now being sent to Europe, and is better and cheaper than that produced on the other side. The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, is the only house in America casting brass type.

WE ARE THE EXCEPTION.

This is to certify that to the best of our knowledge and belief we have never furnished a cut ink for use on *Harper's Monthly Magazine*.

Most ink houses in this state advertise that they furnish this publication each month and have continuously for years, but although we think that we have made as good an ink, we have not yet furnished it for the above publication. We should be

glad, however, to demonstrate to Messrs. Harper & Bros., or any other printer, that our "Buffalo Inks" always work well. BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS, 20 to 30 Brace street, Buffalo, New York.

BRASS TYPE

Is a blessing to bookbinders; it will save time and money. Order of Central Typefoundry, St. Louis.

PULLMAN VESTIBULED BUFFET SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

CHICAGO TO PORTLAND, MAINE.—Commencing June 26, and continuing through the tourist season, the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway will run a Pullman vestibuled buffet sleeping car of the most modern pattern, through without change, from Chicago to Portland, via Toronto and Montreal, leaving Chicago 3 P. M. daily except Saturday, arriving at Portland for breakfast second morning. On this train there will be a Pullman car for Old Orchard Beach, and tourists for all north Atlantic seaside and mountain resorts will find this improved through service worthy of patronage. Secure sleeping car reservations and further information by applying to E. H. Hughes, General Western Passenger Agent, No. 103 South Clark street, Chicago.

TIME-SAVING MAILING TYPE

Is manufactured only by the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis; the price is very low, and every publisher should have it.

THE ELITE RULE BENDER.

This handy little device still continues to retain its popularity, and the manufacturers report that the sales are constantly on the increase. A number of improvements have been made on it, one of them being that the slot which holds the rule while it is being bent is now made V-shaped instead of straight, so that it will hold any size rule from twelve to six to pica. A second notch is now made in the blade a trifle smaller than the other, which is quite an advantage, as it gives two sizes for waving rule. The bender is carried in stock by nearly all dealers in the United States, and can be purchased of any of them, or of the manufacturers, the Elite Manufacturing Company, Marshall, Michigan.

SPECIMEN BOOK SUPPLEMENTS.

It is impossible for any foundry to get out a new specimen book more than once in two years, no matter how many new faces it produces. The Central Typefoundry produces more faces than any foundry in America, and has adopted the idea of issuing supplements. If printers will take a few seconds' time and place the supplement in the specimen book it will well repay them.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all typefounders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

A FRAID of getting cheated? Vols. III-IV "American Specimen Exchange," unbound, \$1.50. Sent for 75 cents down, 75 cents in ten days. No stamps. ED. H. McCURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOREMAN WANTED for bindery. A man who thoroughly understands edition work. Give references. MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK, Springfield, Ohio.

FOR RENT—Desk room at 212 and 214 Monroe street (second floor), Chicago. Suitable for paper salesmen, artists, or any trade allied to printing; all conveniences. Call or address THE HENRY O. SHEPARD COMPANY.

FOR SALE—Colt's Armory Press, half medium, latest pattern; new; still in boxes; must be sold at once; price reasonable. Address "S. R. C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Fine job office, located at Galveston, Texas, for sale cheap; two presses, ruling machine, Baxter engine, all complete; almost new. Write to LOUIS GRUETZMACHER, Galveston, Texas.

PHOTO-ENGRAVER and expert on line and half-tone work would accept a position as foreman or to operate a small plant. Best of references. Address "X," care of Carl Schraubstadter, St. Louis, Mo.

PRESSMAN WANTED—Accustomed to cut and color work. Apply by mail, giving references, experience, age, etc. J. C. BLAIR COMPANY, Huntingdon, Pa.

PRESSMAN WANTED—Must be first-class and experienced with fine cut and book work on cylinder presses. No others need apply. Give reference and submit specimens of work. MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK, Springfield, Ohio.

PRINTERS' "Ivory Paste," new tableting composition; no glue, easy made; strong, elastic, not sticky; white; recipe \$1. A. L. KNOX, Hoopeston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.—Young man, 21, desires situation as apprentice compositor. Wages no object. First class references as to ability. Address "APPRENTICE," care INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING—The papier-maché process, by C. S. Partridge, superintendent for A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co. Complete descriptions of modern methods and machinery, including "cold process" stereotyping, paste recipes, metal formulas, etc.; 50 illustrations; cloth, \$2.00. C. S. PARTRIDGE, Woodlawn Park, Chicago, Ill.

TO EMPLOYING PRINTERS—Man of eighteen years' experience, eight as superintendent, is open for engagements. Have handled successfully printing department of largest blank-book and commercial establishment in Boston. Address full particulars to FRANKLIN M. WARREN, care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A permanent position in a first-class printing office (job preferred), by a young man of five years' experience. Temperate and reliable; can do general job work. State wages. Address W. G. SAINSBURY, Montague, Mich.

WANTED—Two artist job printers; none others need apply. Highest wages. Send samples of work. One all-around make and lock up; one thoroughly familiar with stone work. Also competent proofreader; must be a practical printer. In answering this advertisement please give references. Permanent positions and good pay to competent men; union office. MEKEEL'S PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 1007 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

WE CAN NAME good locations for either democratic or republican weekly newspapers to all parties who know the business and have moderate amount of cash. Address "U," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED.

A position on the road with paper house or typefoundry; editor or telegraph editor of daily paper; experienced. References given. Address

E. W. McDANIEL, Ogden, Utah.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

A NEW TOOL FOR BENDING BRASS RULE.

THE MODE OF OPERATION IS SIMPLE, AND WITH THE

ELITE RULE BENDER

YOU CAN EASILY LEARN THE ART OF RULE BENDING.

Price, \$2.00.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH BENDER.

POST PAID.

ELITE MFG. CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

PRICE, \$25.00.



Patented May 26, 1885.

" Oct. 16, 1888.

WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES FOR USE ON PRINTING PRESSES.

OVER 5,000 IN USE!

THESE MACHINES are made any size or style, and are suitable for every class of consecutive numbering. They are the only machines on the market for the class of work intended. The attempts of other manufacturers to offer opposition has failed, leaving the WETTER MACHINE not only the pioneer of its line, but also the only practical method of enabling printers to number consecutively on a printing press.

Illustrated catalogues sent on application.

JOSEPH WETTER & CO., 20 & 22 MORTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A GREAT SAVING IN PURCHASING OUR Rebuilt Printing Machinery, Etc.

WHICH WE GUARANTEE IN EVERY RESPECT.

R. HOE & CO. PRESSES.

2100. Type Web Perfecting Press, 4 page, 7 column, speed, 8,000 to 12,000 per hour. BED.
2503. Double Cylinder, 4 Rollers, Air Springs. 32 x 46
2613. Drum Cylinder, 2 Rollers, R. and S. Distribution, Wire Springs, 31 x 46
2191. Drum Cylinder, 2 Rollers, Wire Springs. 16 x 22

POTTER.

2587. Drum Cylinder, 4 Rollers, R. and C. and Table Distribution. 36 x 52
2190. Drum Cylinder, 2 Rollers, R. and S. Distribution. 35 x 52

COTTRELL AND C. & B.

2578. Two Revolution, 4 Rollers, R. and C. and Table Distribution. 42 x 56
2647. Drum Cylinder, 4 Rollers, R. and C. and Table Distribution, Air Springs and Tapeless Delivery. 33 x 46

CAMPBELL.

2561. Double Cylinder, 4 Rollers, R. and S. Distribution. 44 x 60
2562. "Oscillating" Country, 4 Rollers, Table Distribution. 36 x 48
2564. "Complete" 2 Rollers, Table and Pinion Distribution. 38 x 52
2568. "Country" 2 Rollers, Table Distribution. 48 x 33

JOB PRESSES.

INSIDE CHASE.

2591. Universal, Fountain and Steam Fixtures. 13 x 19
2506. Gordon, New Style, Steam Fixtures. 13 x 19
2579. Gordon, Old Style, Fountain and Steam Fixtures. 13 x 19
2580. Universal, New Style, Fountain and Steam Fixtures. 10 x 15
2597. Gordon, Old Style, Steam Fixtures. 10 x 15
2893. Gordon Old Style. 9 x 13
2600. Kidder, Roll Feed, Fountain and Steam Fixtures. 10 x 15

FOLDING MACHINES.

SIZE OF PAPER.

2606. Dexter, Attaching, 4 Folds, 8 Page, Paste and Trim. 36 x 49
2607. Chambers Rotary, 5 Fold, 8 Page. 40 x 52
2616. Chambers Rotary, 3 and 4 Fold, Packer at Third and Fold, 16 and 32 Page. 40 x 52

CUTTERS.

2670. "Acme," 36 and 32 inch, Self-Clamp, Steam.
2680. Dooley, 36 inch, Hand or Steam.

The above is but a partial list of our Presses, etc.
Send for complete list.

PRINTING PRESS EXCHANGE CO.

BOSTON, 151 Congress St. NEW YORK, 95 Nassau St., Room 400.

**DON'T GO
...TO...
SCHOOL**

TO LEARN BOOKKEEPING.

Printers and others can learn it *at home*, within 100 hours' study without the aid of a teacher, from **GOODWIN'S IMPROVED BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS MANUAL**. (GUARANTEED.)

"I learned the science of bookkeeping from your work in less than three weeks, and am now keeping three different sets of books. What I learned from you in so short a time, cost a friend of mine \$600 and over a year's time."
THOMAS TANTISH, Skowhegan, Maine, March 29, 1890.

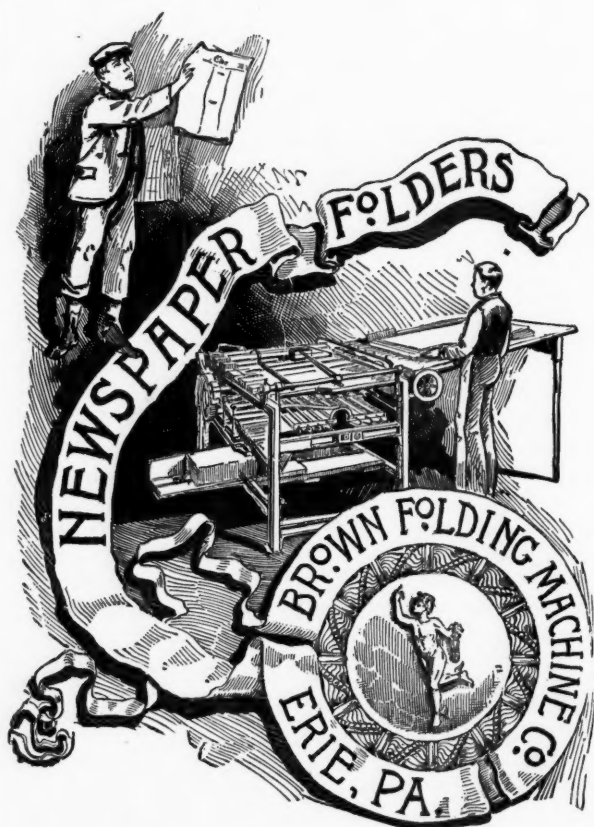
"You illustrate what I never saw in any other work of the kind—*practical bookkeeping*."
E. H. WILDER, bookkeeper for
Pratt & Inman, iron and steel, Worcester, Mass.

Size of book, 7 1/4 x 10 1/2 inches; pages, 293; printed in red and black; richly bound; 29,369 copies sold, and 2,657 testimonials received up to November 6, 1891. Price, \$3.00. Twelfth Edition published January, 1891.

Save this advertisement, as you may never see it again. You will surely have to have this book *some day*, if not *at once*. Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212-214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.



To Our Subscribers:

YOUR LAST!

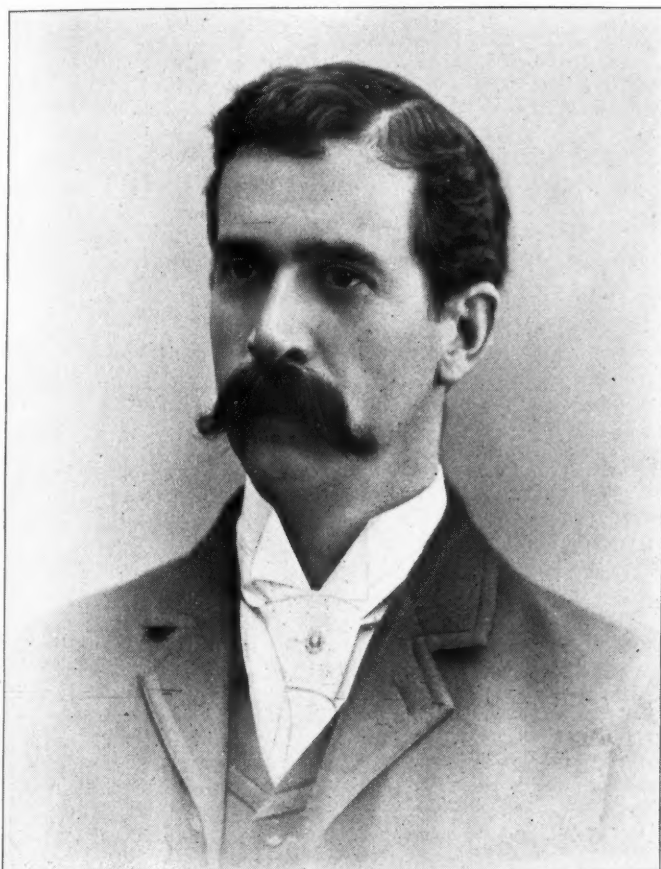
This is your last number of THE INLAND PRINTER unless you renew, if the date on your address tab reads July, '92. Look the matter up and renew at once if you do not wish to miss any numbers.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

Electro-Tint Engraving Co.

1306-08-10 FILBERT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

(REMOVED FROM 726 CHESTNUT STREET.)



ENGRAVINGS in half-tone, etched on copper by our special process, for all illustrative purposes.

We claim the greatest durability, coupled with the best printing quality, and the ability to arrive at artistic results hitherto unknown to any similar photographic process.

Send for specimens and estimates.



Stock Plates.

WE hold in stock, in negative form, a large number of carefully selected art subjects, from which we etch to order on hard copper plates.



ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO., 1306-08-10 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

BRANCH OFFICE: 423 Temple Court, NEW YORK CITY.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

Electro-Tint Engraving Company,

1306-08-10 Filbert Street,

Philadelphia.



OWING to the largely increased demand for our work and the necessity for greater facilities, we have removed to the above address from our old location at 726 Chestnut Street. In making the change, we have not merely transferred our business as it stood originally, but have made thorough changes in every department, have added new and improved machinery, and in every way have taken advantage of our past experience to add to our already complete facilities.

We ask a trial, feeling fully assured that you will not be disappointed at the result. Send full description for estimates and specimens.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.

1306-08-10 FILBERT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BRANCH:

423 TEMPLE COURT,
NASSAU AND BECKMAN STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY.



OUR CHICAGO OFFICE.

THE J. L. MORRISON CO. OF NEW YORK CITY,

The celebrated "Perfection" Wire Stitching Machine manufacturers have opened an office at 328-334 Dearborn St., Chicago, under the management of Mr. Chas. D. Mackay, for the convenience of their Western friends, and for the further extension of their rapidly increasing Western trade.

Their "PERFECTION" WIRE STITCHING MACHINES are the best in the world, without a doubt.

Their "PERFECTION" QUALITY BOOKBINDERS' STITCHING WIRE is unequaled.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING FROM STOCK:

PERFECTION A, Hand and Foot Power.
PERFECTION B, Hand and Foot Power.
PERFECTION C, Steam Power.
PERFECTION D, Steam Power.
PERFECTION E, Steam and Foot Power.
PERFECTION G, Steam and Foot Power.

PERFECTION H, Steam Power.
PERFECTION C 2, Steam Power (2 Heads).
PERFECTION E 3, Steam Power (3 Heads).
PERFECTION X, Foot Power (Box Stitcher).
PERFECTION Y, Foot and Steam Power (Box Stitcher).
PERFECTION Z, Steam and Foot Power (Box Stitcher).

10,000 pounds "Perfection" Quality Flat Wire, all sizes.

50,000 pounds "Perfection" Quality Round Wire, all sizes.

Sample Spools of No. 25 or 30 S, can be had on application.

Send for Catalogue or further information to

THE J. L. MORRISON CO.

A. G. MACKAY, GEN'L MANAGER.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

17 Astor Place.
140 East Eighth Street.

TORONTO OFFICE:

28 Front Street West.

CHICAGO OFFICE:

328-334 Dearborn Street.

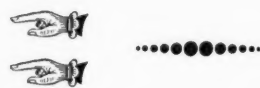
IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT that the

BENNETT PAPER FOLDERS

Are **ECONOMICAL,**
LABOR-SAVING and
UNIQUE.



The Most Reliable,
Simplest in Construction,
Easiest in Adjustment and
Positive when Adjusted.



TAPES REPLACED WITHOUT A SEAMSTRESS.

WILL NOT SMUT OR OFF-SET AND
FOLDS ACCURATELY AND COMPACT.
PASTES CLEAN AND TRUE.
TRIMS SQUARE AND UNIFORM IN
EIGHT OR SIXTEEN PAGES.
CAPABLE OF ANY REASONABLE SPEED AS
HAND-FEED OR ATTACHED TO ANY
CYLINDER PRESS.

Our Terms are favorable to the purchaser.

We are Building:

4, 8 and 16-PAGE MACHINES, with or without Pasting and Trimming Attachments.

SUPPLEMENT INSERTERS.

COVERING ATTACHMENTS FOR 8 and 16 PAGES.

PASTING AND COVERING ATTACHMENTS FOR 32 PAGES.

OUR "HANDY" FOLDER for the Job Room or Bindery
is "HANDY" indeed, and the first of the kind in
the field.

*If you contemplate purchasing a Folder, why not get the best and save in
purchase price?
At your service,*

THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO.,
ROCKFORD, ILL.



Our second-hand type and machinery lists
for July contain many bargains and you
should send for them. :: :: :: :: ::
Large lot of copper-faced body type shown
in the type list. :: :: :: :: ::

(Mention The Inland Printer when you write.)

MERCHANT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' MACHINERY,

AND DEALERS IN

New and Second-Hand Printing Material,

THE BOSTON WOOD PRINTER, UNIVERSAL PRESSES, BEN FRANKLIN
GORDON PRESSES, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ETC.

— STEEL TYPE FOR WOOD PRINTING. —

Special Agents in the Middle States for the Perfected Prouty Job Printing Presses.

90 Nassau St., New York City.

ALBERT E. LAZZARO, Manager.

Factories — Cambridge and Taunton.



AND REMEMBER

That our policy is quick sales on a close
margin. Notice how our lists change from month
to month, showing that we do the business in
second-hand goods. If we don't have what you
want now, we may have it tomorrow, so it's well

To Tell Us What You Need.



BROWN FOLDING

MACHINE CO.
ERIE, PA.
Manufacturers of all kinds
FOLDING MACHINES
BARTLETT & CO. N.Y.

THE BUFFALO LITHOGRAPHS.

ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES

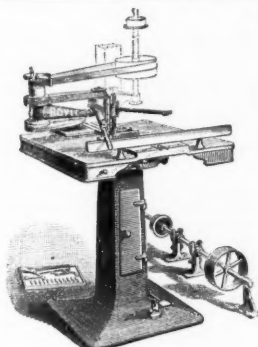


... CONSISTING OF ...

*Calendars, Calendar Tablets, Cards, Banners,
Fans, Memorandum Books,
Folders, Etc.*

Increase your profits, enlarge your business by having these goods to offer your customers. No other branch of your business will pay you as well. Inclose us your business card and we will mail you our prices on all goods we manufacture, or inclose us 10 cents in stamps and receive a Beautiful Album of "World's Fair Views." Full line of Calendars ready August 15, over 75 designs, from \$8.00 to \$20.00 per 1,000. Samples sent by express on receipt of \$2.00 (rebate given). For prices of other samples see catalogue, sent on application. Liberal discount to the trade.

COSACK & CO. Lithographers and Publishers of Advertising Specialties,
90 to 100 Lakeview Ave., BUFFALO, N. Y.



RADIAL ARM ROUTER.

Has only one leg and one arm, yet
there's nothing the matter
with the

ROYLE ROUTER

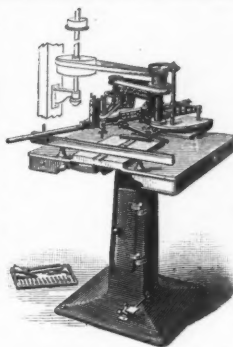
For Strength, Accuracy, Durability, Superior
Finish, High Speed, Utility,

CHOOSE THIS MACHINE IN PREF-
ERENCE TO ALL OTHERS.

Send for our little pamphlet entitled
"Router Chips."

We make Routing Cutters, Cabin-
et, Column and Scroll Saws, Shoot
Planes, Drills, Lathes, etc.

JOHN ROYLE & SONS,
PATERSON, N. J.



STRAIGHT LINE ROUTER.

ESTABLISHED 1804. ...
... INCORPORATED 1883.



TRADE MARK.

PATENTED APRIL 7, 1871.

Charles Eneu Johnson and Company,

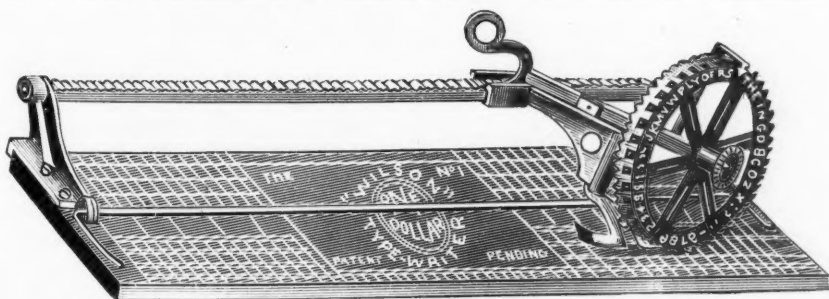
LETTERPRESS AND LITHOGRAPHIC

PRINTING INKS AND VARNISHES.

Principal Office, 509 S. Tenth St., PHILADELPHIA.

BRANCHES: { 529 COMMERCIAL STREET, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.
45 AND 47 ROSE STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK.

Western Branch House—99 Harrison St. (PONTIAC BUILDING) Chicago.

A NEW PREMIUM ARTICLE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR STATIONERS AND PUBLISHERS.

The best and most useful article in the world for advertising purposes, for Card Dealers, Retail Coffee and Tea Houses, Manufacturers of Baking Powders, Manufacturers of Cigars and Cigarettes, Retail Dealers in Children's Suits, etc. Stationers, Newsdealers, Toy Houses, Dollar Stores and Agency Supply Houses should keep them in stock, as it will be a **big seller**. Attractive Show Cards, Electros like above cut, or half that size, free with first order. I will also print your name and address on the top of each platten or base **free**—provided you make your order large enough to justify me to do so—thus making a standing advertisement that cannot be erased. One tube of ink, cork-screw and printed directions is packed with each Typewriter in a separate wooden box, ready to mail; weight complete, 13 ozs. Retail price, \$1.00 by express, \$1.13 by mail. Every machine is guaranteed to be in perfect working order. This Typewriter is not merely a toy, but has all the essentials necessary to do good work; workmanship and material of the best. Alignment and spacing accurate; it is unique, attractive and beautifully finished, having 44 characters. It is new and just out. Have been officially notified 13 claims have been allowed, and date of patent will soon be known and stamped upon each machine. With my present facilities, I can turn out 500 a day. By September, 1892, will be prepared to make 1,000 complete Typewriters every day, and more if necessary. I am sole agent for the United States, and I should be pleased to exchange references; also send descriptive circulars and quote confidential prices to the Trade and those who desire to use them as premiums or for advertising purposes. Address

H. H. HULL, 259 Hudson St., New York City.

P. S.—Just as this advertisement goes to press I made my **first sale** of 10,000 Typewriters, with a guarantee they will be sold at retail in New York and Brooklyn at \$1.00 each, and expect to sell 25,000 to another party for advertising purposes.

C. W. CRUTSINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

AND

COMPOSITION,

18 N. SECOND STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Our Elastic Tablet Glue is the Best in the Market.

PIONEER PAPER STOCK CO.

PACKERS
AND GRADERS OF
PAPER STOCK.

322 & 324 S. DESPLAINES ST.,

105 & 107 LAW AVE.,

CHICAGO.

PERRY KRUS, PRES'T.

GAZETTE ADVERTISEMENT RECORD.

FOR WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Perfect. Complete terms of every contract on a single line. Also records dates of expiration of contracts. Worth hundreds of dollars to every editor. Price only \$1.00, delivered free. Send for testimonials.

GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.,
BEDFORD, PA.

JUST OUT!

OUR

Specimen Book of Cuts

Containing proofs of more than 20,000 square inches of Cuts, suitable for illustrating novels, juveniles, newspapers, advertisements, etc.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR IT.

Amount will be refunded upon receipt of an order, or return of the book.

PUBLISHERS' AND PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.

325 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"FRANKLIN,"**\$60.00****"INTERNATIONAL,"****\$95.00**

Best Typewriters for the money in the market
Send for particulars to

BALDWIN & WILCOX,
173 MONROE ST.
CHICAGO.

N. B.—All makes of second-hand Typewriters
bought, sold, rented and exchanged.
Full line of Supplies.

ALEX. COWAN & SONS, LIMITED,



IMPORTERS OF

Machinery
and Supplies

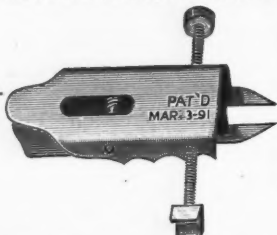
OF ALL KINDS FOR

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS,
AND BOOKBINDERS.Wholesale Stationers
and Paper Merchants.MELBOURNE, } AUSTRALIA.
SYDNEY, }
ADELAIDE, }
DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.AGENCY IN
BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

Address all communications to 395 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, quoting lowest cash prices for goods F. O. B., New York or Boston. Send Samples if practicable. We offer our services to American manufacturers.

NOTICE Is hereby given, that anyone infringing upon our patents will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted, to the fullest extent provided, in the United States Courts. WE GUARANTEE ALL HAVING THE RIGHTS TO USE OUR PATENT ADJUSTING-SCREW FEED GUIDES.



No. 2. THE ALLIGATOR GUIDE.
\$1.00 per set.

PRINTERS, TAKE NOTICE!

The latest Patent Adjusting-Screw Feed Guides.
THE WORLD'S BEST!

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND PERFECT ADJUSTING-SCREW FEED GUIDE IN THE MARKET.
The Best Always the Cheapest. Over 4,000 Sets now in Use.

THESE GUIDES ARE MADE IN FOUR DIFFERENT STYLES:

No. 1.—The Acme Guide, per set, . . \$1.00 No. 3.—The Star Guide, per set, . 75 cents.
No. 2.—The Alligator Guide, per set, 1.00 No. 4.—The Daisy Guide, per set, 30 cents.

Guides mailed to any address on receipt of cash. Circulars sent on application.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Buffalo Champion Press Guide Mfg. Co.

24 Herman Street, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

F. T. NEELY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SATAN IN SOCIETY { COOKE. Paper, 50 cts. Cloth, \$1.25
The Greatest Book of the Nineteenth Century.

THE PERIOD: "It is a book second to none, in importance, that has ever been written in the English language."

CARDINAL GIBBONS: "With a pen exquisitely delicate he lays bare this gigantic social evil, and with a knowledge born of vast experience suggests its remedy."

REMARKS BY BILL NYE { 150 Illustrations. 504 Pages.
Paper, 50 cts. Cloth and Gold, \$1.00

NEW YORK HERALD: "The contents may safely be warranted to provoke a hundred healthy laughs, a number of sighs (equally healthy), and a varied assortment of quiet smiles and reflections. It will cure the blues quicker than the doctor and at half the price."

POEMS AND YARNS { JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY and BILL NYE.
Fully Illustrated. Paper, 25 cts.

SPARKS FROM THE PEN OF BILL NYE 25 cts.

For Sale by all Booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

F. T. NEELY, Publisher, Chicago and New York.



HAVE YOU OUR NEW CATALOGUE
OF EMBOSSED DESIGNS OF

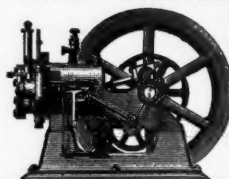
Address Cards?

IT HAS BEEN CALLED THE

MOST ELEGANT EVER PUBLISHED.

We will mail it (to the trade only) on receipt of 25 cents, which will be credited on first order. There will be a large demand for these cards this season, and you should be prepared.

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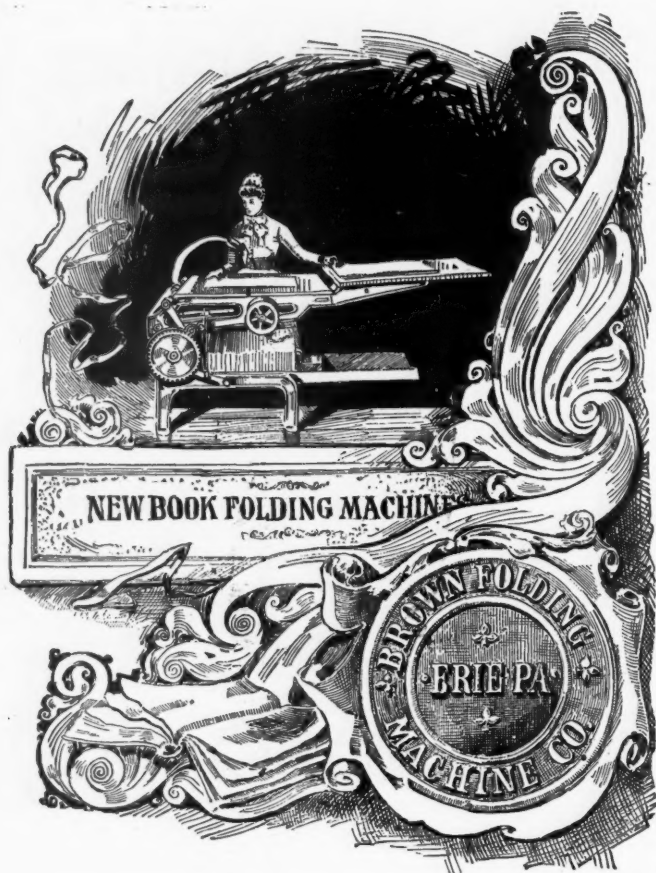
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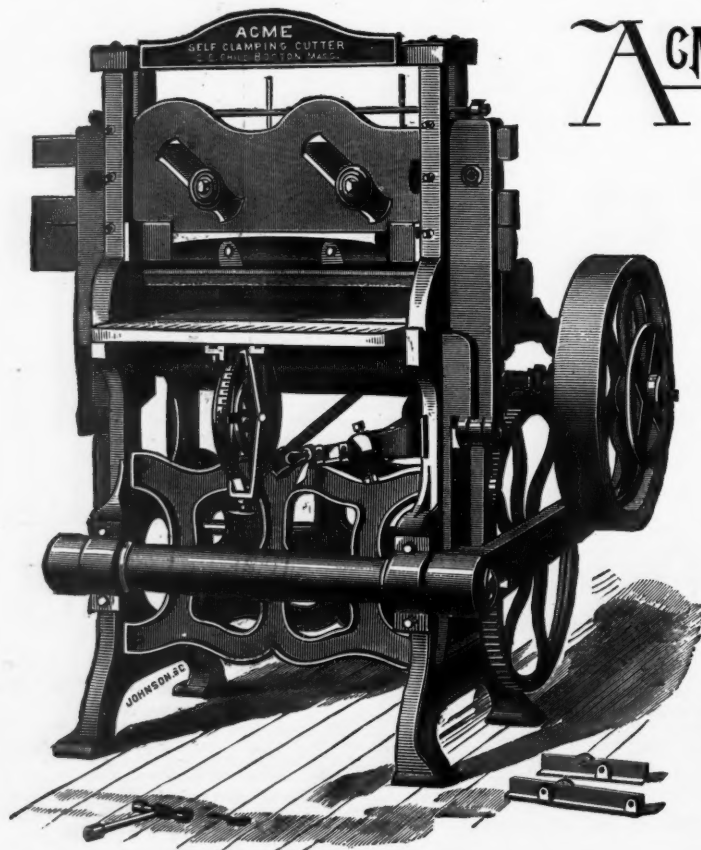
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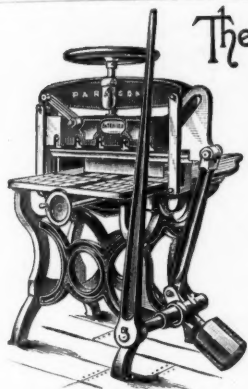
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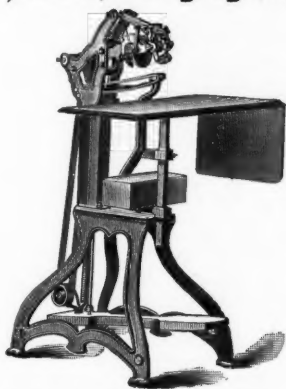
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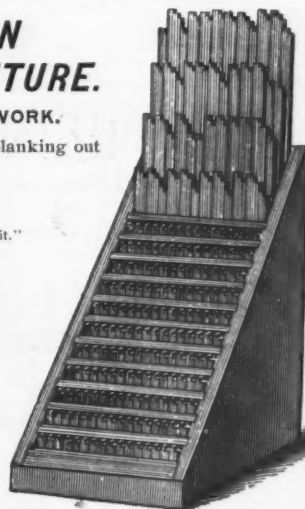
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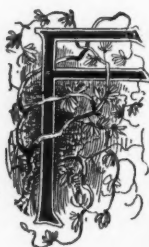
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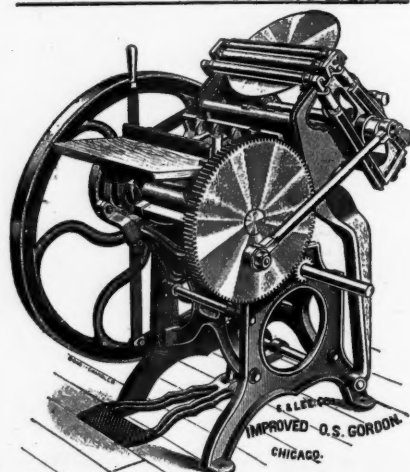
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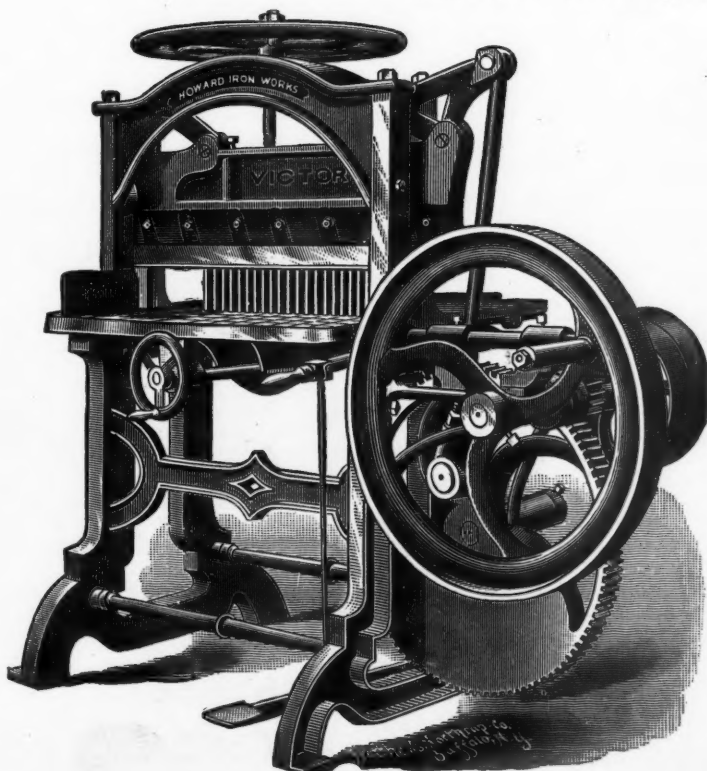
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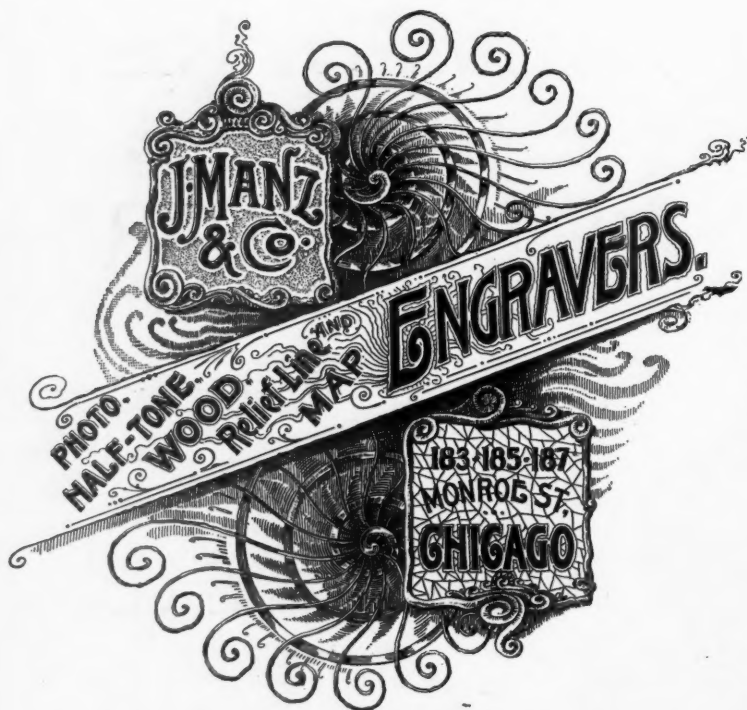
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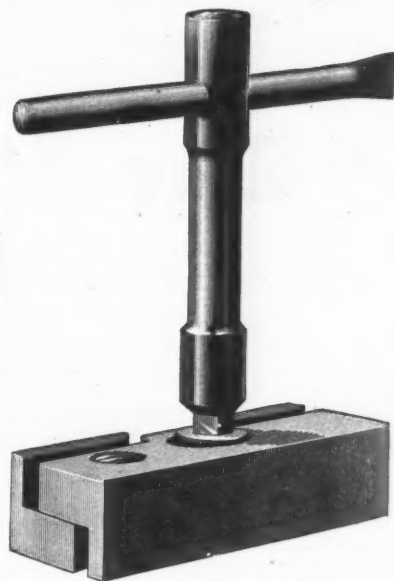
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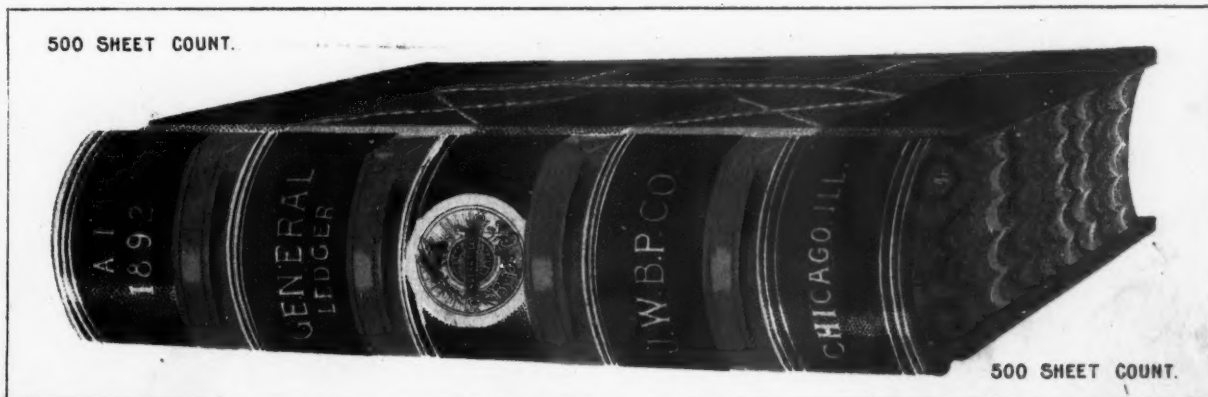
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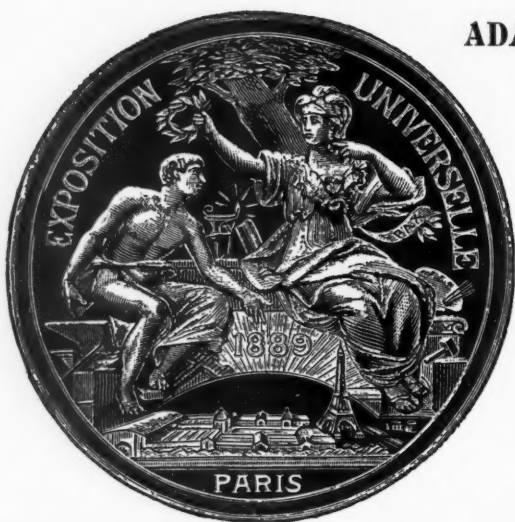
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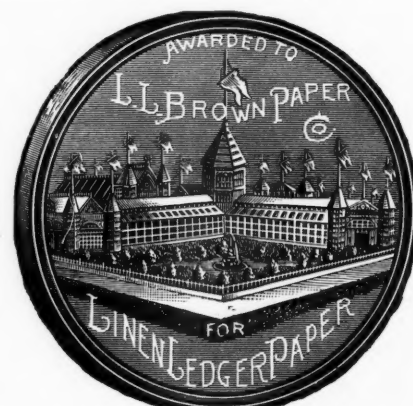


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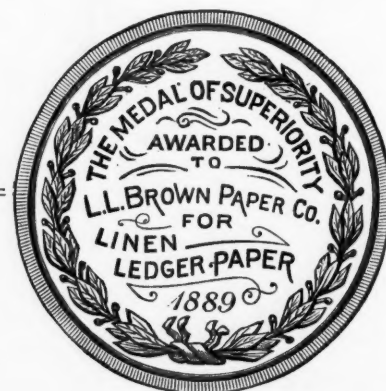
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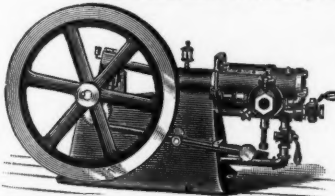
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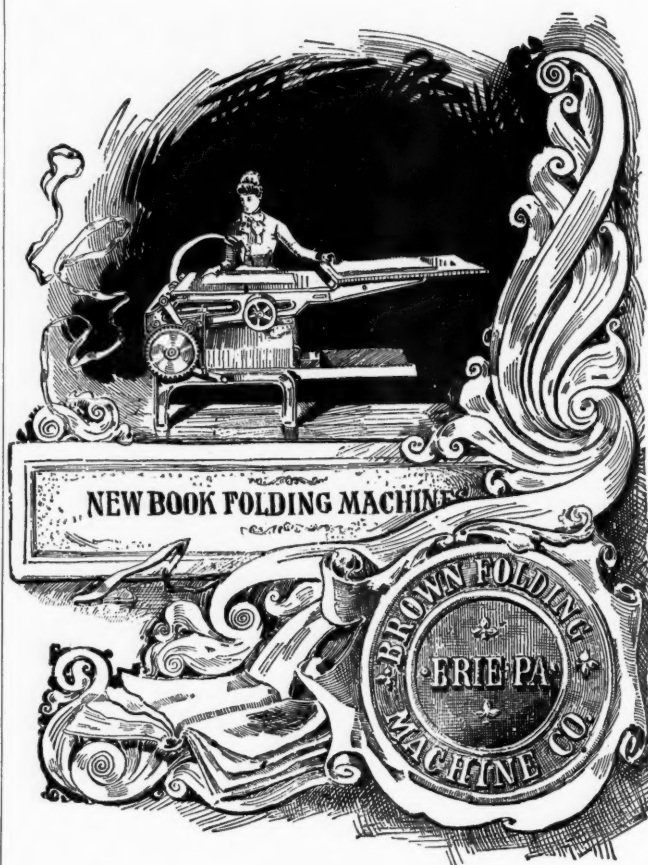
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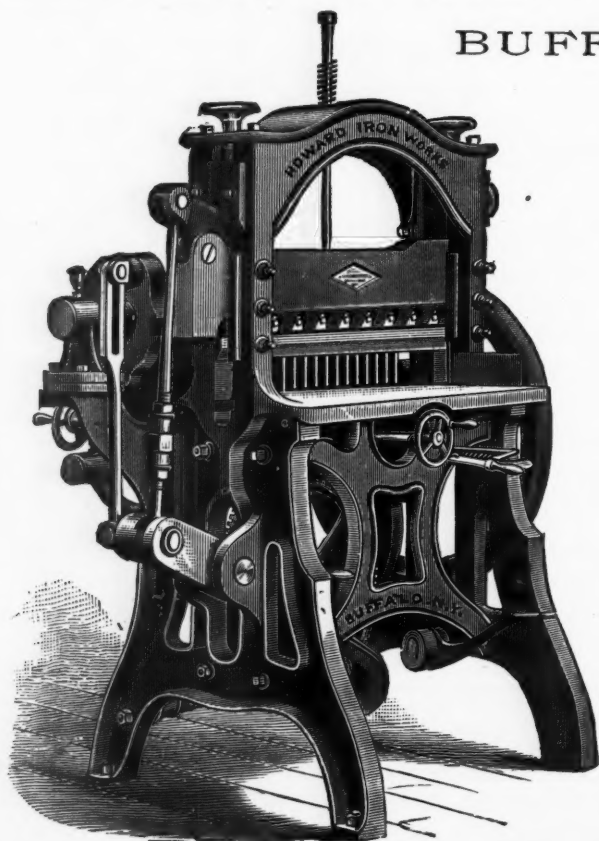
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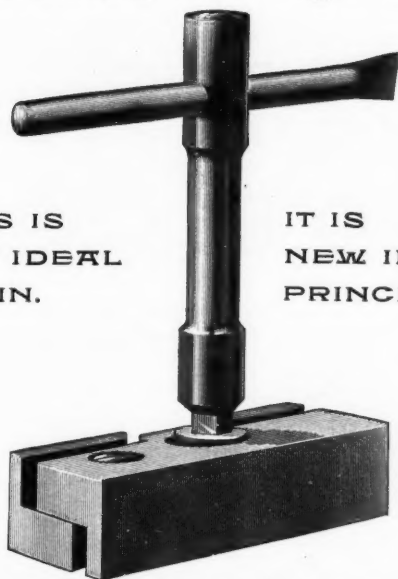
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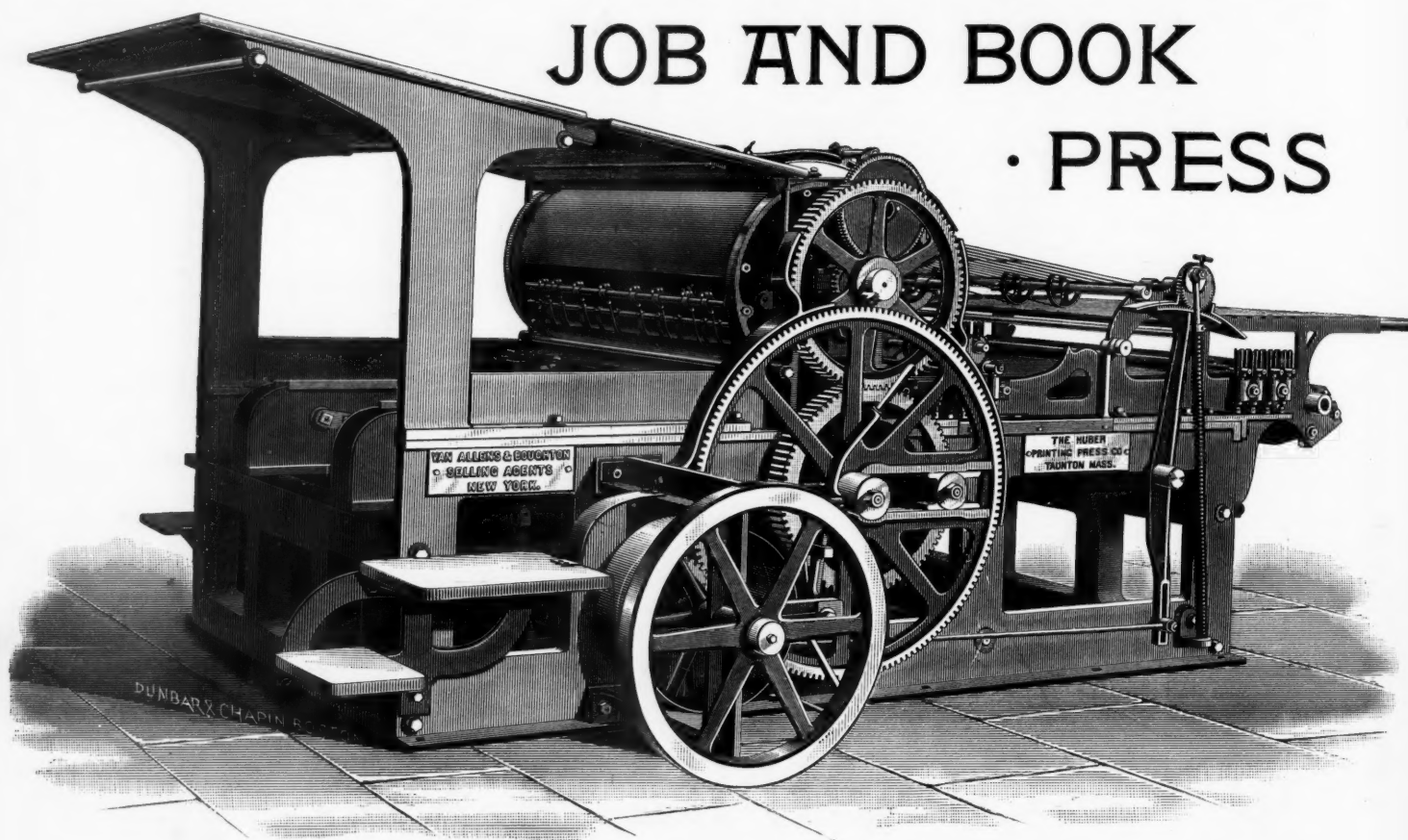
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1	4	44 x 60 in.	40½ x 56 in.	1	4-roller	15 ft. 3 in.	9 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	About 8½ tons.
1½	3	48 x 60 in.	44½ x 56 in.	1	3-roller	15 ft. 8 in.	9 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	" 9 "
1½	4	37 x 57 in.	34 x 54 in.	1½	4-roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7½ "
1½	3	41 x 57 in.	38 x 54 in.	1½	3-roller	14 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 8 "
2	4	37½ x 52 in.	34 x 48 in.	2	4-roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7 "
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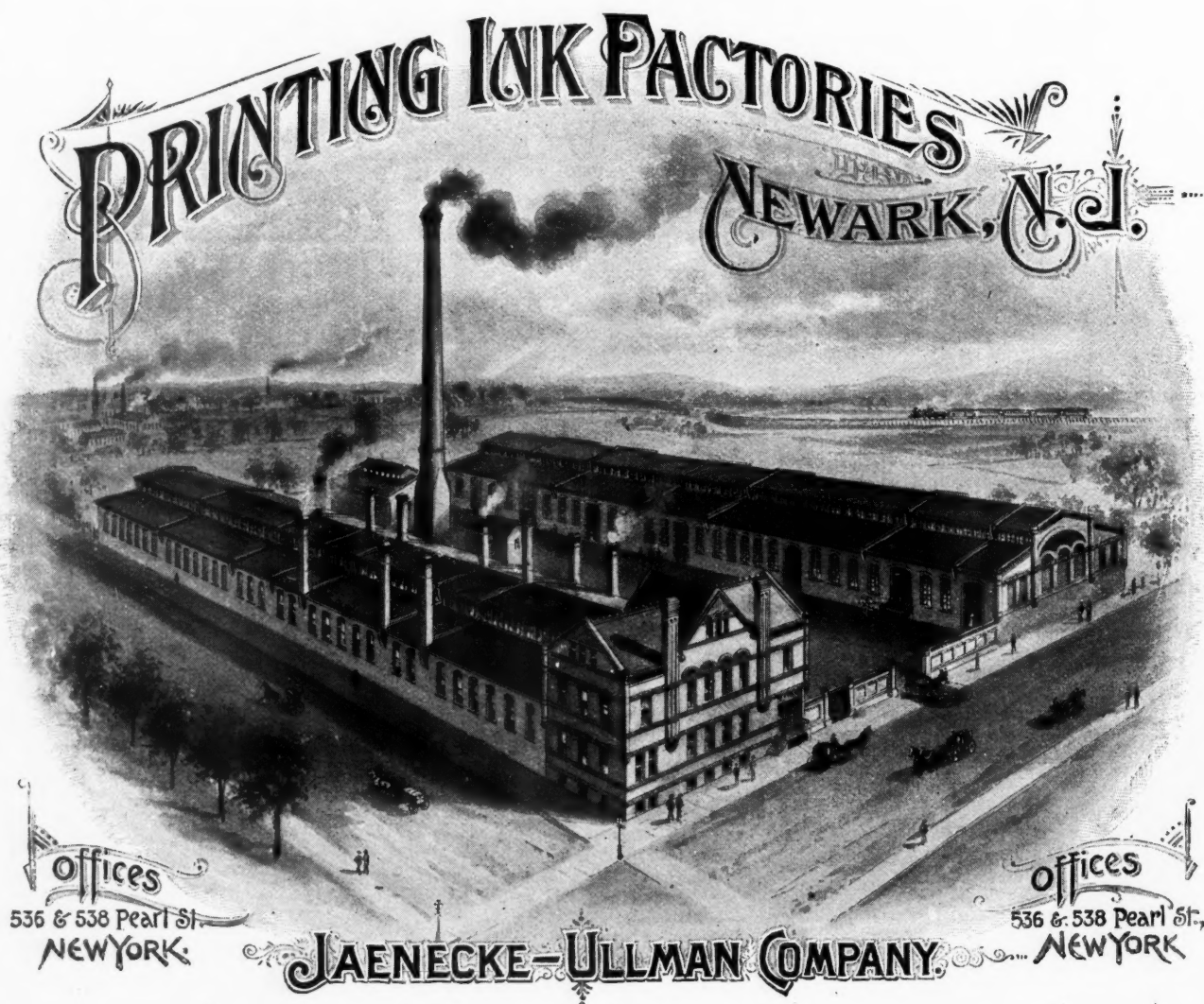
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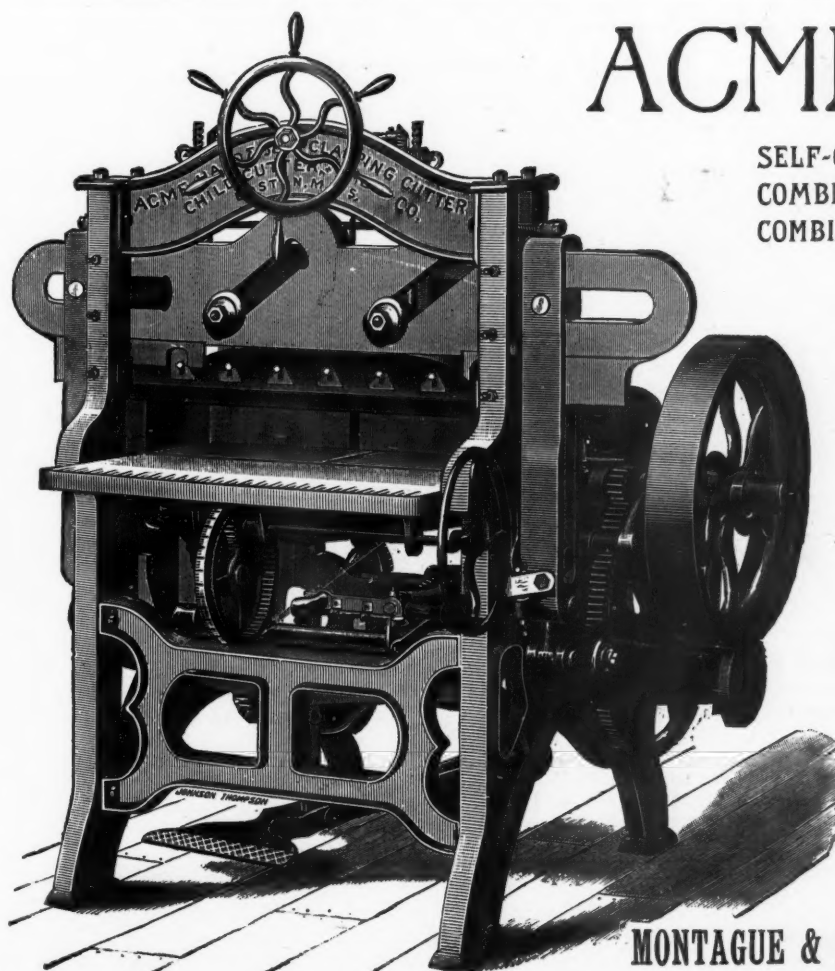
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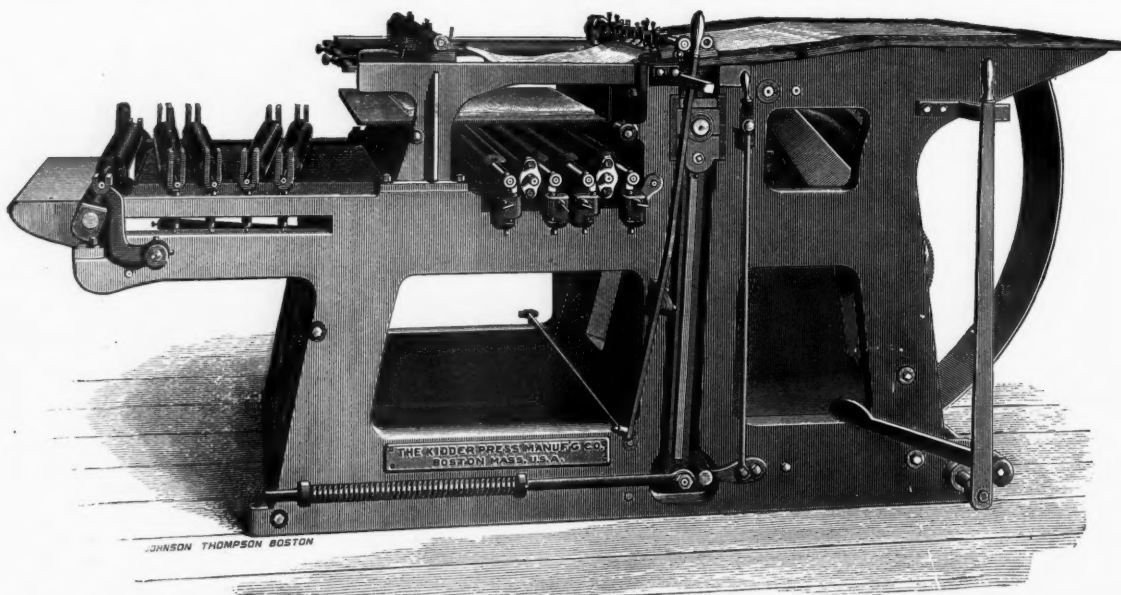
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THE "DISPATCH" PRESS.

THIS splendid press has been on the market for the past two years, and in every case has given the purchasers the utmost satisfaction. The first "Dispatch" manufactured was put in the office of the Advocate Printing Co., of Newark, Ohio. It is a six column quarto press, and they speed it from 2,300 to 2,700 per hour, or as fast as the feeder can get sheets to the guides. They have run 2,750 per hour. Last December the Advocate Printing Company wrote:

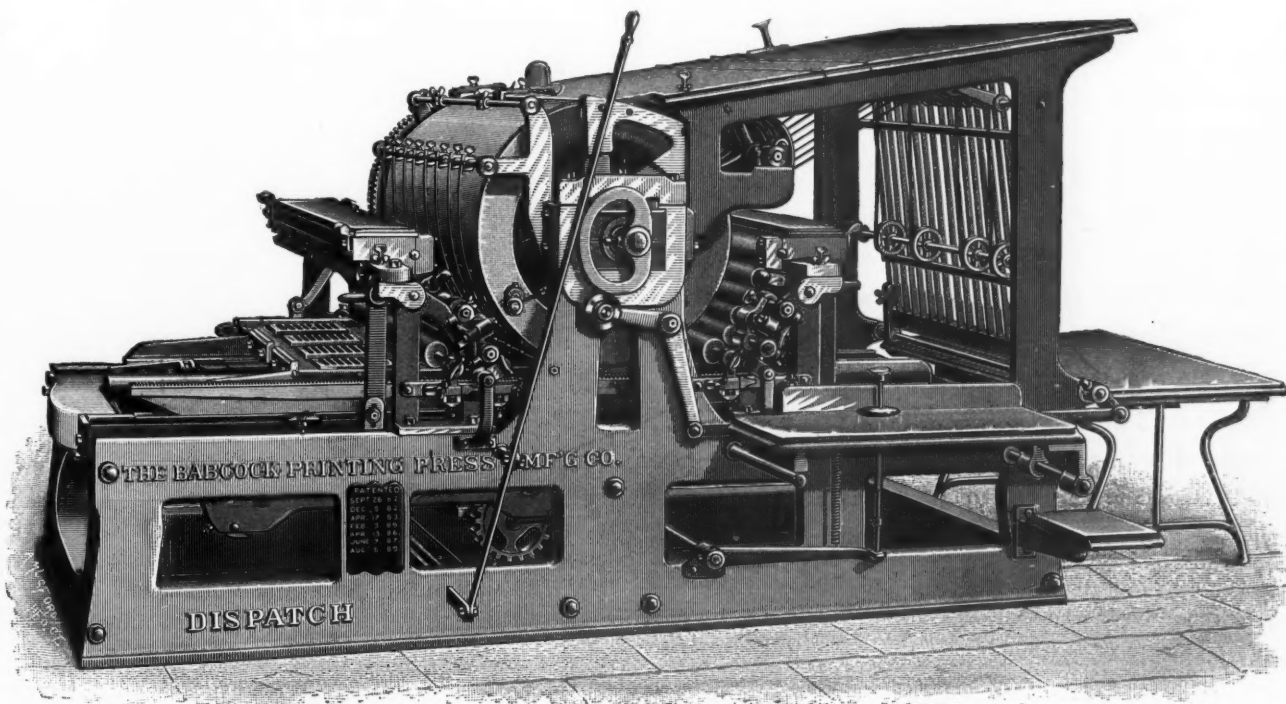
"After using the Dispatch press daily, for over a year, we find that the distribution is perfect. In every respect the press gives complete satisfaction. We have astonished a number of experienced newspaper men and pressmen, who have come and seen it in operation—both as to the speed of the press and the splendid work it does."

Several months ago we sold a No. 6 "Dispatch" press, size of bed 34 x 48, to the Truth Publishing Company, of Elkhart,

out a newspaper that is praised by all who read it. Our miseries in the press room are over since we put in the Dispatch."

In addition to the above, these machines are also in successful operation in the offices of *Evening Telegram*, West Superior, Wis.; *Evening Herald*, Duluth, Minn.; *Daily Democrat*, Hamilton, O.; *Daily Beacon*, Aurora, Ill.; *Daily Tribune*, South Bend, Ind.; *Daily Leader*, Davenport, Iowa, and Western Newspaper Union, Chicago.

As the "Dispatch" will run faster than one feeder can get sheets to the grippers, and as in some offices they want the most that can be gotten out of a press, the Babcock Company are now making the press both single and double feed. With the double feed the six column quarto will turn out 2,700 to 3,000 per hour; the seven column quarto 2,500 to 2,700, and the eight column quarto 2,200 to 2,400. We have heretofore given something of a description of the "Dispatch." We will, how-



Indiana, and after testing it, under date of June 6th, 1891, Mr. Butler, the manager, made the following statement:

"We have given the Dispatch a thorough trial both on newspaper work and on our large monthly, which is printed on S. & C. Book, and is made up largely of wood, zinc and electro cuts, and find it perfectly satisfactory. We were surprised at the quality of work it is capable of; a sample of the book mailed you some time since will speak for itself. We ran 400,000 impressions on that job, and at the rate of 2,400 per hour. I think if you will show that sheet, further argument will be unnecessary."

March 3d, 1891, we sold to the Courier-Herald Company, of Saginaw, Michigan, a seven column quarto "Dispatch," size of bed, 39 x 52, they throwing out a double cylinder press to make room for it. The "Dispatch" gives them such unalloyed satisfaction that under date of June 8th, 1891 they wrote as follows:—

"We have now had the Dispatch press bought from you in our press room over two months, and have printed thereon our daily morning edition of some 4,000 copies besides printing a weekly edition of nearly 9,000, and it has given the utmost satisfaction—doing its work smoothly, easily and speedily. It prints at the rate of 2,300 to 2,500 per hour, without the least noticeable strain anywhere. We can heartily recommend the press. It does all it was contracted to do, is easily taken care of, and turns

ever, add that a drum cylinder is the simplest style of press, and that the "Dispatch" is merely a drum cylinder, so built that the bed runs but little more than half the distance of a regular drum of same size. By this means greater speed is secured. It has a set of rollers on each side of the cylinder which cover a little more than half the form, and raise slightly when the bed reverses, settling to their position just after the bed commences its return movement.

The double feed "Dispatch" is so built that it can be run single or double feed, and can be changed from single to double feed and back again in less than one minute. The press can be fed all the time from either board or alternately from both boards. The machine is as easily managed as any other drum cylinder. It does excellent newspaper, poster and plain book work. Any newspaper with a circulation of from 2,000 to 5,000 will find the "Dispatch" an economical press to buy.

These presses are built in the following sizes: 27 x 39, 7 col. folio; 30 x 43, 8 col. folio; 34 x 48, 9 col. folio, or 6 col. quarto; 39 x 53, 7 col. quarto; and 43 x 57, 8 col. quarto. We will take pleasure in quoting bottom prices on any of these sizes.

PRINTERS' PROMISES.

Why do you smile at this heading? Is it because you know that they are usually not kept? But don't be hard upon the printer. He has his reasons.

There are a few situations in life where it becomes a question of minutes. One is when a man is dangling in the air with a rope around his neck; another is when he is four minutes away from a railroad train that leaves in three minutes; another is when he is firing dynamite with a fuse; and another is when he is a job printer.

In each of these cases, the minute has sixty plump, good-sized seconds in it, and each one counts.

Fortunately, we are not immediately concerned about hanging, nor are we catching railroad trains, nor firing time fuses; but some of us are in the last situation, and are job printers.

To a job printer, life is a perpetual question of promises and minutes. This job must be ready at such a time, this notice must be mailed today, this circular must be out tomorrow, this customer is all out of billheads, this job is promised at three o'clock, these programmes are for an entertainment tonight, these bills of fare are for today's dinner, these monthly statements are now three days late—great heavens! Is life for a printer worth living???

Scarcely—unless he runs a Cottrell Two-Revolution "Pony" for just such promised work. This press laughs at 2,500 an hour. It sits low and is fed from the floor; it takes little room; it has a 5-speed cone for all requirements, and it's a promise-keeper.

It is just that press which a printer needs and must have if he ever hopes to pass his competitors now, and St. Peter later.

The Cottrell Two-Revolution "Pony" is the latest arrival in the printing world. It comes equipped with every appliance and improvement for convenience of operation—including **Trip-at-will and Back-up**. In proportion to its cost it is the quickest money-getter that has ever been erected on the floor of an American pressroom.

The popular size is 25 x 30 on the bed (between bearers). This hustles a 22 x 28 sheet as it never was moved before. Remember, the press is built with a stout bed-plate, and doesn't stand like a chair, but is firmly grounded like a steam engine.

For stationers' work, insurance work, railroad or express work, for all rapid transit—and for a full "charging drawer" at six o'clock each night—the Cottrell Two-Revolution "Pony" is the only certain solution.

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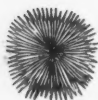
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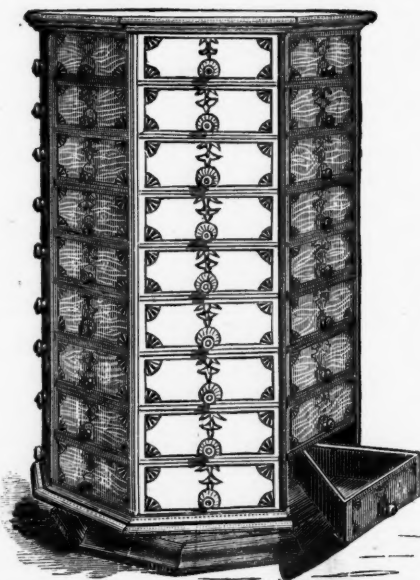
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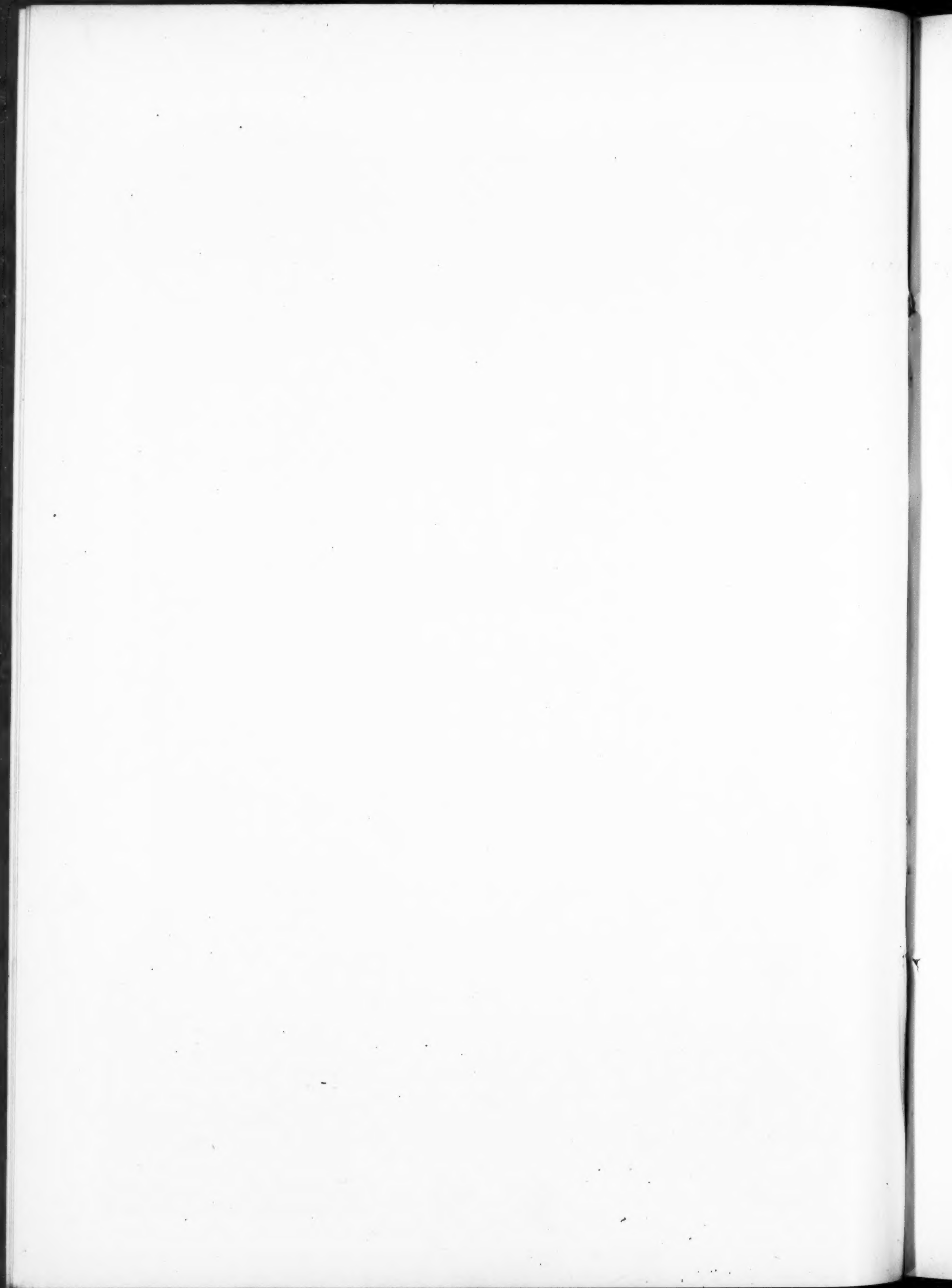
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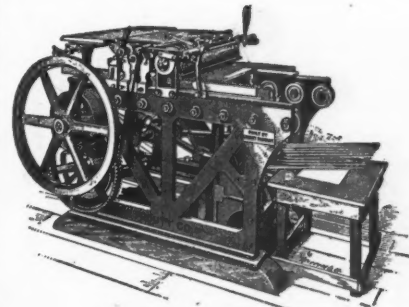
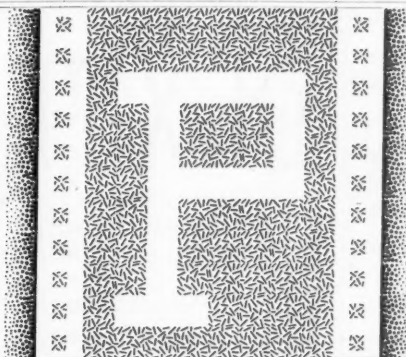
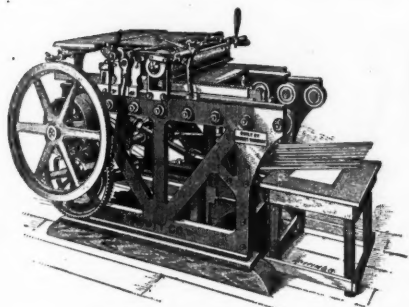
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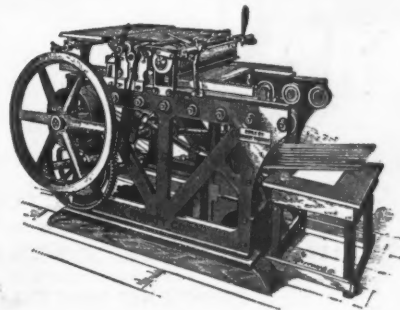
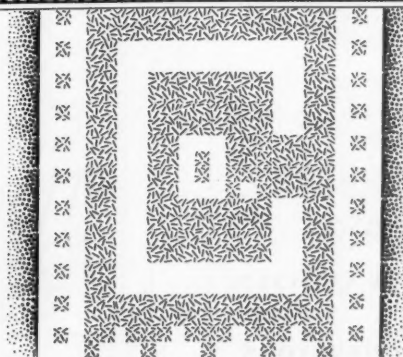
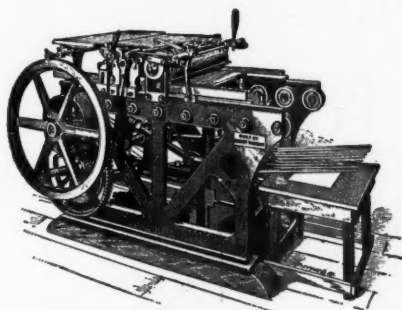
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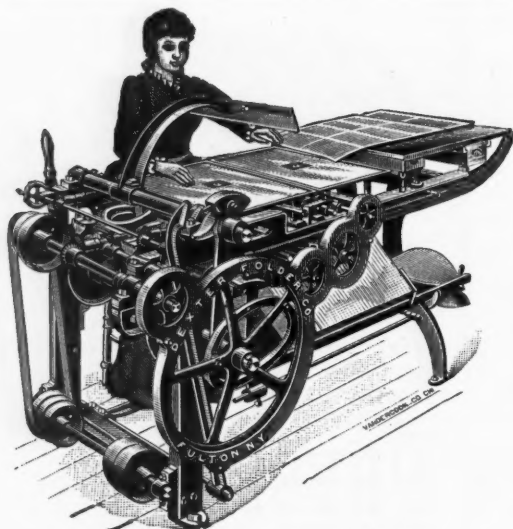
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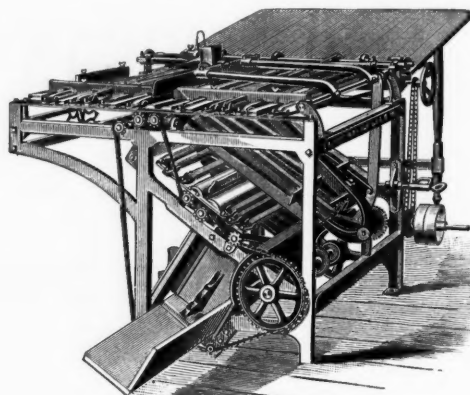
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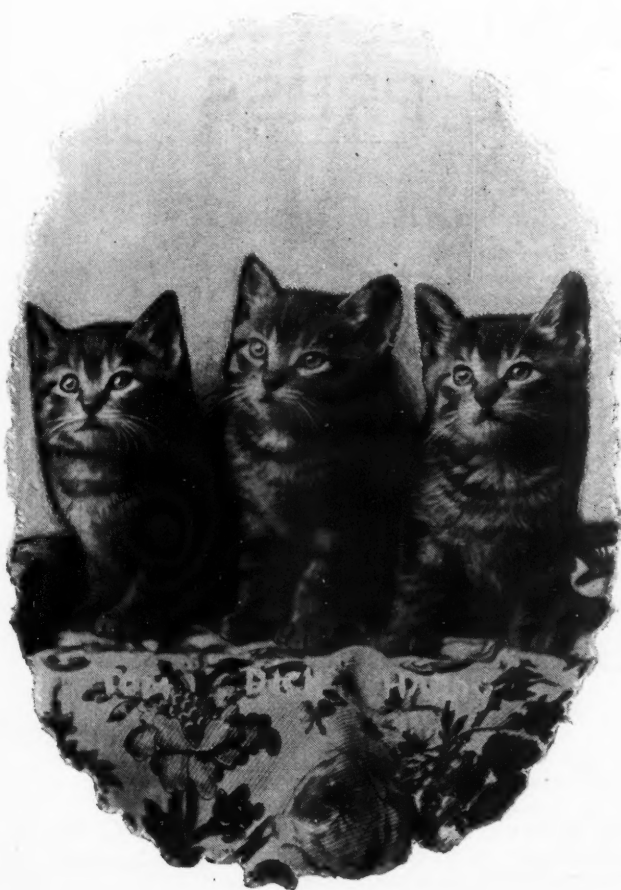
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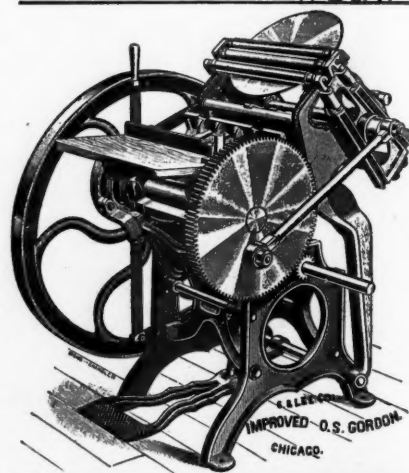
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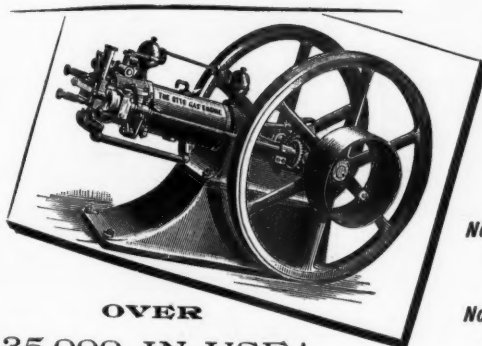
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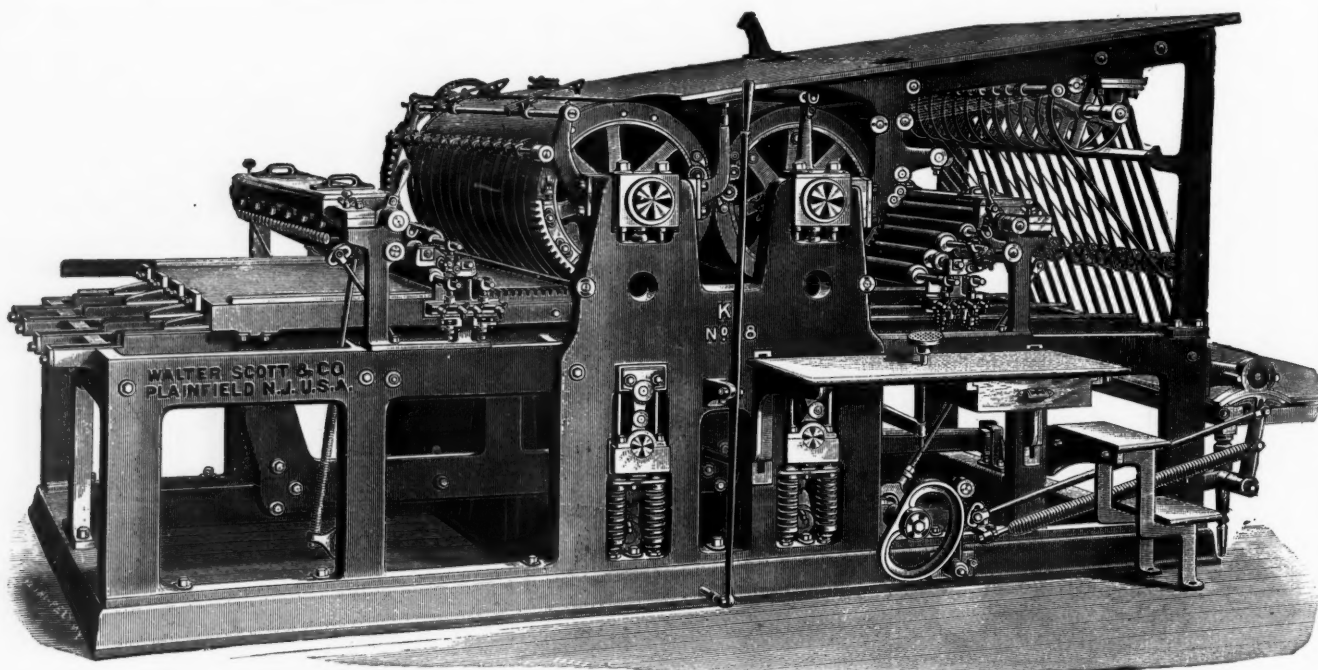
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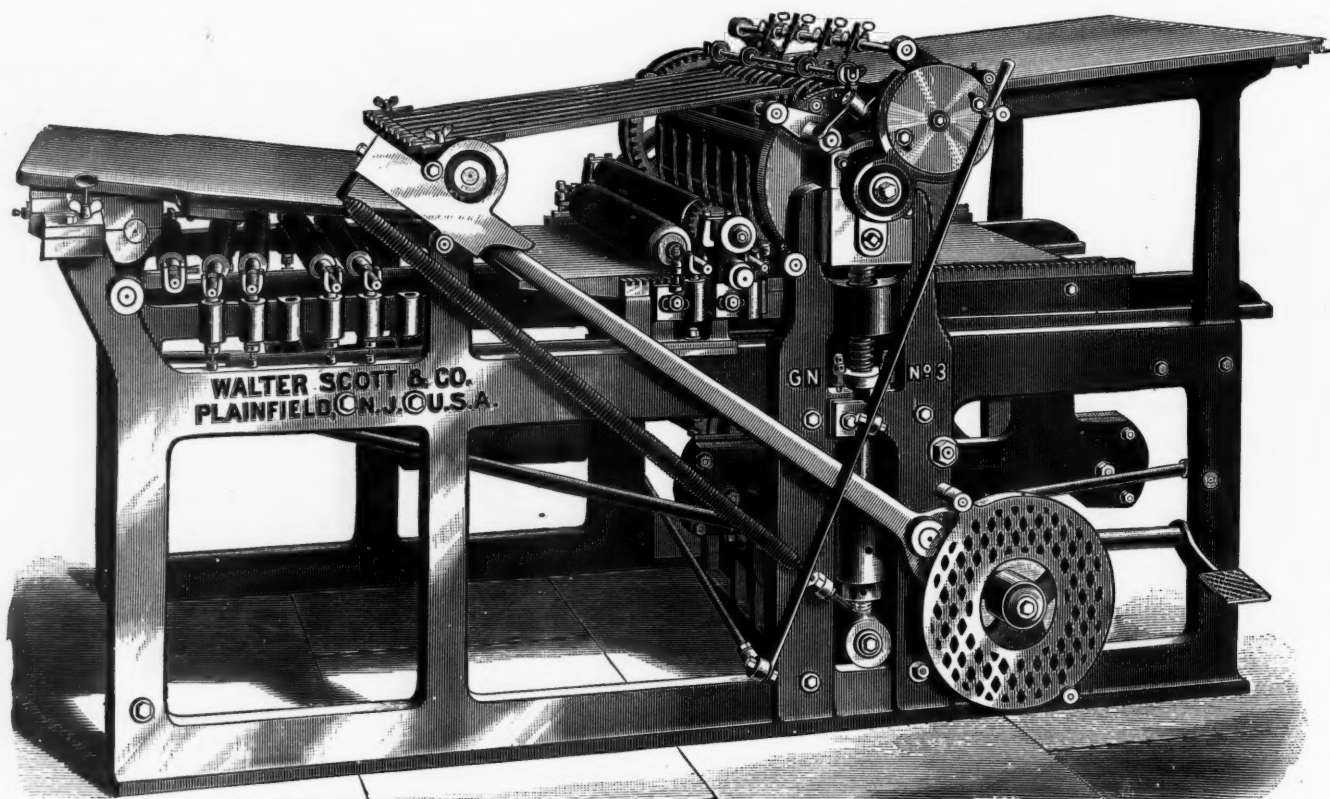
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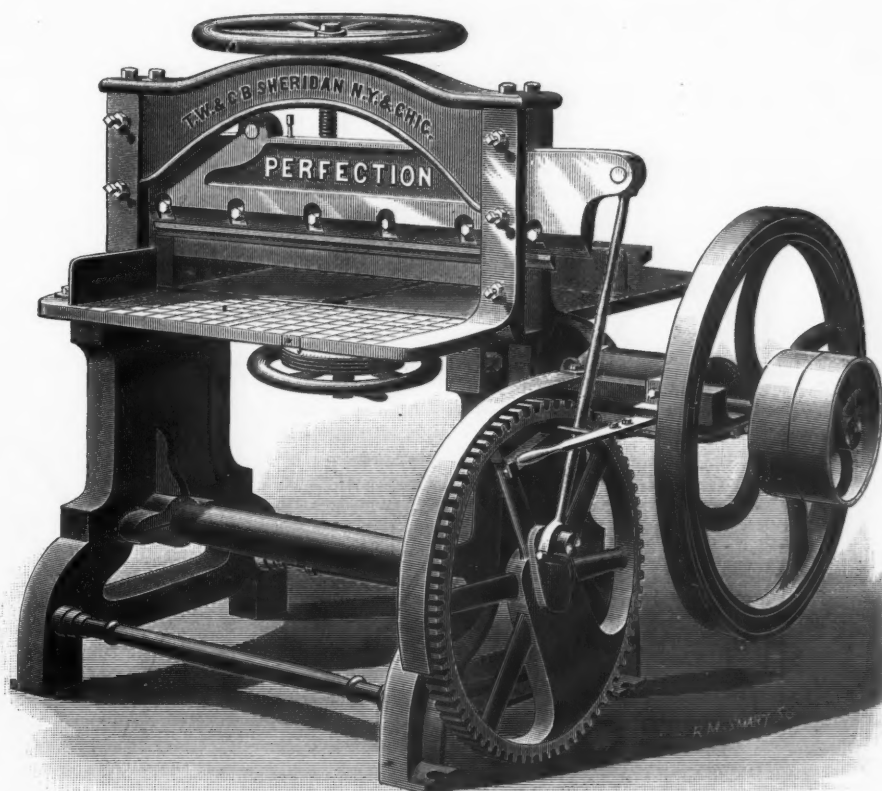
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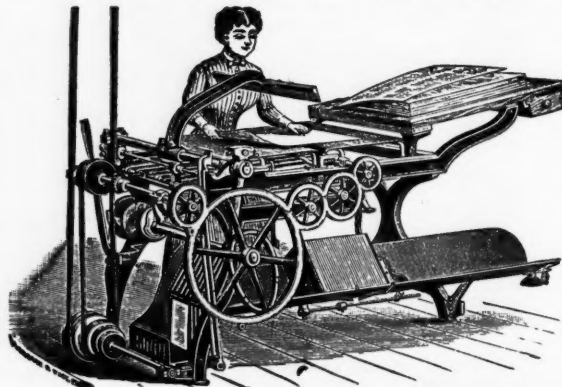
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